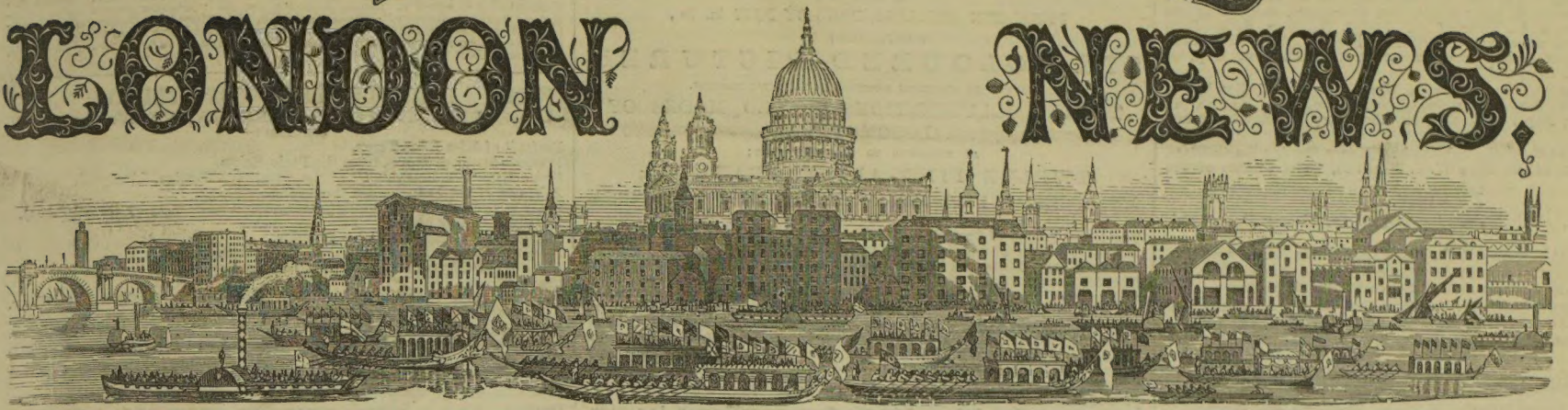


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

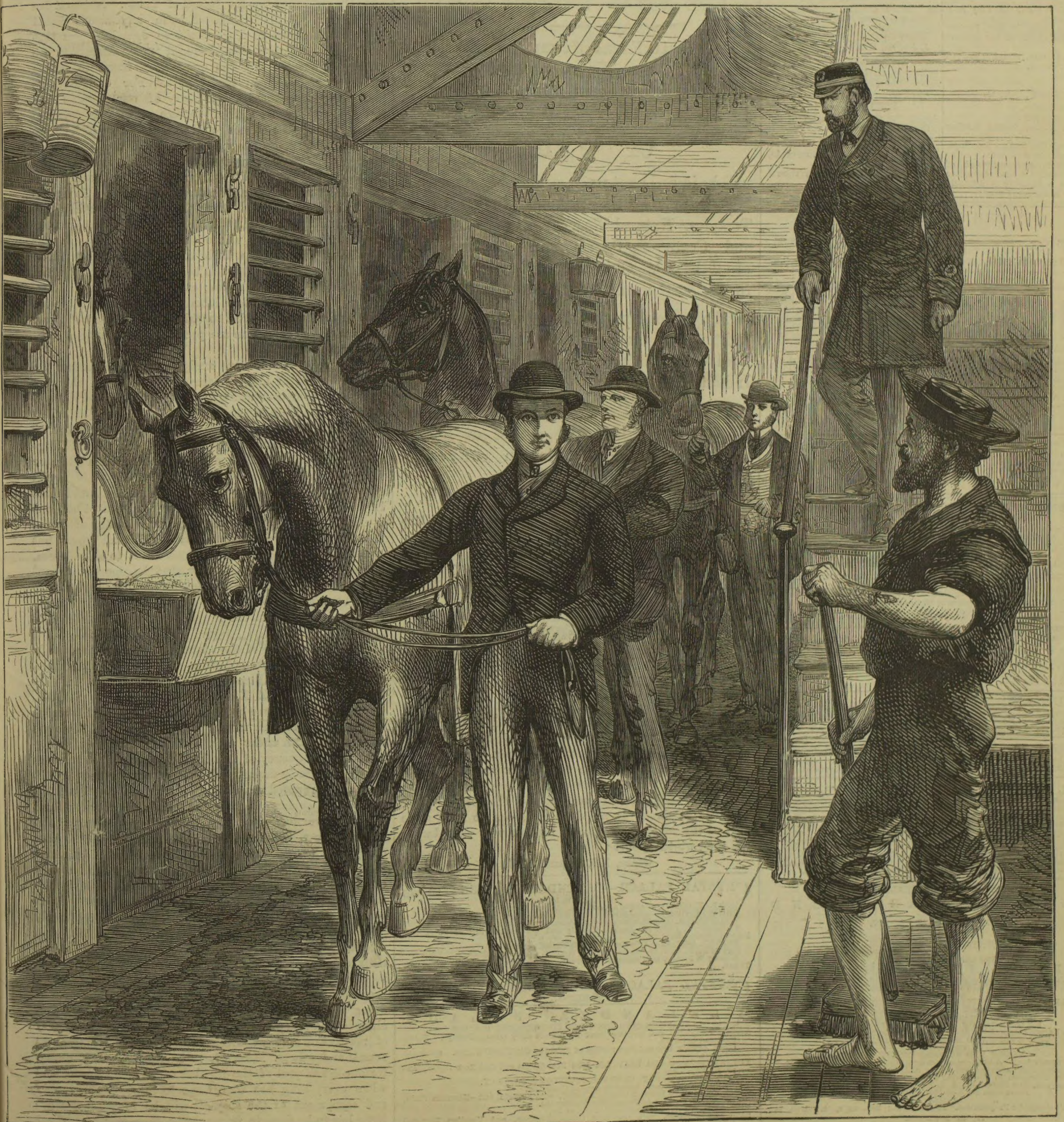


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1887.—VOL. LXVII.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1875.

WITH {SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { By Post, 6^d.



EXERCISING THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HORSES ON BOARD H.M.S. SERAPIS.

BIRTHS.
On the 26th ult., at 65, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, the wife of William Ingram, Esq., M.P., of a son (Herbert Ingram).
On the 1st inst., at 9, Grosvenor-square, Lady Alice Eyre, of a son.

MARRIAGES.
On the 6th inst., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, by the Rev. Barton Lodge, M.A., Rector of St. Mary Magdalene, Colchester, assisted by the Rev. Edward Wynne, B.A., Vicar of All Saints, Hatcham Park, John Knowles, of Santos, eldest son of William Knowles, Esq., of Kirkby Malham, to Margaret, second daughter of Richard Knowles, Esq., of London (Queen's-gardens) and Lisbon.
On the 6th ult., at St. John's Church, Nynee Tal, East Indies, by the Rev. G. F. Popham Blyth, chaplain, Raoul, Marquis de Bourbel de Montpincon, Major, Royal Engineers, to Lina Mary, eldest daughter of James Collet, Esq.

On the 22nd ult., at the Cathedral, Quebec, Henry Stanley Smith, Esq., to Harriett, daughter of the Hon. W. C. Meredith, Chief Justice of the Superior Court.
DEATHS.
On the 1st inst., at No. 7, Ennismore-gardens, Harvey Drummond, aged 58.
On the 30th ult., at Woodhall Park, Herts, Lady Susan Smith, aged 43.
On the 1st inst., at 114, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris, Mary, the beloved wife of Charles Gardiner, solicitor, formerly of Highgate.
On the 3rd ult., at St. Kitts, W.I., Arthur Axel Hamilton, infant son of Axel Hamilton and Alice Georgina Berridge, aged 4½ months.
On the 29th ult., at Queen-square, Bath, Mrs. Mary Burgess, in the 83th year of her age.
On the 1st inst., at his residence, 283, Lord-street, Southport, Mr. Samuel Ames, solicitor, of Hanley, Staffordshire, aged 65 years.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 16.

SUNDAY, Oct. 10.		Women's Educational Association, public meeting at Brighton, 4 p.m. (Lord Aberdare in the chair).
Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Kynaston; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. H. W. Tucker.		TUESDAY, Oct. 12. Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Dr. C. Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrew's; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. Dean Stanley.		WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13. St. Peter's College, Westminster, Athletic Sports (two days). Gaelic Society, No. 1, Adam-street (Essay on the Ossianic Poems, by J. Jerram, M.A.).
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.		THURSDAY, Oct. 14. Full moon, 11.14 p.m. Royal Toxophilites, extra target, 1.45 p.m.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. F. J. Jayne.		FRIDAY, Oct. 15. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Savoy, closed.		SATURDAY, Oct. 16. Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m. Brighton Sanitary and Educational Exhibition closes. Lillie-bridge athletic sports.
MONDAY, Oct. 11.		
Oxford Term begins. Old Michaelmas Day. Newmarket Races, Second October Meeting. Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, general court, noon. King's College, commencement of evening lectures, 6 p.m. (Professor L. Levi on a Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, 7 p.m.).		

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles	In.
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. to-morrow.		
Oct. 9.	29.804	53.8	46.5	78	0-10	46.6	62.0	WSW. W.	259	0.00	0.00
10.	30.026	54.0	44.4	72	5	49.9	61.9	WSW. WNW.	152	0.25	0.25
11.	29.914	56.5	54.7	94	10	49.0	69.5	SSW.	234	0.20	0.20
12.	29.715	50.4	48.1	92	6	48.5	59.3	SSW. WNW. WSW.	204	0.40	0.40
13.	29.792	50.9	50.0	97	10	45.6	57.3	SSW. SW.	335	0.20	0.20
14.	29.819	59.8	56.7	90	9	53.2	66.8	SW. WSW.	334	0.00	0.00
15.	30.009	57.9	54.8	90	7	52.9	68.9	SSW. WSW.	251	0.10	0.10

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.823 29.930 29.930 29.903 29.741 29.972
Temperature of Air .. 55.1° 56.1° 58.0° 58.2° 61.1° 62.5°
Temperature of Water .. 50.2° 50.3° 55.5° 55.7° 59.1° 59.6°
Direction of Wind NW. SW. SW. SSW. W. WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 50	10 36	11 15	11 45	—	0 9	0 29
0 29	0 48	1 16	1 25	1 44	2 2	2 19
2 37						

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE
PRETORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Messiah of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), OCT. 9, at Eight o'clock, SIEGE OF ROCHELLE; MONDAY, OCT. 11, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO; TUESDAY, OCT. 12, SIEGE OF ROCHELLE; WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO; THURSDAY, OCT. 14, SIEGE OF ROCHELLE; FRIDAY, OCT. 15, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

LYCEUM.—MACBETH.—Every Evening at Eight.
Macbeth (Mr. Henry Irving); Lady Macbeth, Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe). Preceded, at Seven, by A HARP IN A HURRY. Admission, 1s. to 5s. Booking fees abolished. Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Bateman.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
The Largest and most Magnificent Theatre in the World. Open Every Evening at 7.30. New Proscenium and the interior magnificently redecorated.

ROYAL PARK THEATRE (late Alexandra), Park-street,
Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park, WILL OPEN, under the Management of Messrs. Farravici and Corbyn, on SATURDAY, OCT. 16, with the following attractions:—At Seven, the laughable Farce of TURN HIM OUT; to be followed by the world-renowned Opera-Bouffe GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, in which Miss Emily Soldene will sustain her original character, supported by a powerful cast. During the Opera will be introduced a grand Hungarian Dance, arranged by M. Dewinne, by the celebrated Mlle. Sara (her first appearance in two years), supported by a brilliant troupe of Coryphées. A most efficient Orchestra, conducted by M. Lindheim. The Opera produced under the immediate direction of Miss Soldene. Box-office now open. No fees for booking. Prices, from 6d. to 6s.; Private Boxes, from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
Performing EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight.

The universally celebrated
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,
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THE
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CONTAINING
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AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;
TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;
ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,
WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;
The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1875; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituaries of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-one years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.
The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
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THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.
A SPECIAL EXTRA NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, entitled
INDIA AND THE PRINCE OF WALES,
will be issued next week, containing numerous Illustrations of the principal Indian Cities, Temples, Natural Scenery, Native Manners and Customs, Sports and Pastimes, and of all the chief Objects of Interest in relation to the forthcoming Royal Tour in India.

The accompanying Description will be written by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, the local details being supplied by an eminent Indian resident.

This Special Extra Number (distinct from the ordinary issue) will consist of FORTY-EIGHT PAGES, inclosed in an Ornamental Wrapper.

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* * Mr. Simpson, the Artist appointed to supply the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS with Sketches of the Prince of Wales's Tour in India, started last week. He went by way of Berlin, at the wish of the Crown Princess of Germany, to show her some of his sketch-books, which were filled during his former visit to Hindostan. Her Imperial Highness is no doubt anxious to form some idea of the regions her Royal brother will visit during the next winter months.
Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending OCTOBER 16, 1875.
MONDAY, OCT. 11.—General attractions. Midget Hanlons.
TUESDAY, OCT. 12.—Standard English Comedy. Midget Hanlons.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13.—Instrumental Concert. Midget Hanlons.
THURSDAY, OCT. 14.—English Comedy and Fireworks. Mr. C. T. Brock's Benefit. Midget Hanlons.
FRIDAY, OCT. 15.—Orchestral Band. Midget Hanlons.
SATURDAY, OCT. 16.—Third Saturday Concert. Midget Hanlons.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—LAST WEEKS of the MIDGET HANLONS.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK COMMENCING 11th inst.
MONDAY.—Colleen and Evening Band Promenade daily (except Friday). Entertainment in Circus, Great Aquatic Fete and Presentation of Prizes by CAPTAIN WEBB. See Daily Papers.
TUESDAY.—Opera—FRA DIAVOLO. Miss Rose Hersee and Carl Rosa Opera Company. Repetition of GREAT HARVEST FIREWORK DISPLAY.
WEDNESDAY.—Colleen. Entertainment in Circus, &c.
THURSDAY.—Lord Lytton's Comedy MONEY, with powerful cast—Hermann Vezin, E. Highton, Carlotta Addison, Nelly Bromley, &c.
FRIDAY.—Colleen. Entertainment in Circus, &c.
SATURDAY.—Opera, with Carl Rosa Opera Company, and Venetian Fete and Illumination of the Lake, with additional Novelties (see Daily Papers). Admission One Shilling each day; or by the Guinea Season Ticket.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,
EYES AND NO EYES, a Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; and A TALE OF OLD CHINA. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday) at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday Morning, at Three. St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford Circus. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—The last Six Nights of HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS ACROSS the ATLANTIC and through the United States of America. Closing Saturday, Oct. 16. "A masterpiece of scenic painting and mechanical device."—Standard, Aug. 2. The Grand Pantheonorama faithfully portraying the landing of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh terminates each representation. Excursions daily at Three and Eight. Tickets, 1s. to 5s., at Austin's office, St. James's Hall.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS of SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9,
contains:—

Portrait of Miss Ellen Terry.
Portrait-Study of Pasca, from the Paris Salon.
Scene from "Sardanapalus," at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool.
A Vision of the Future.—On the Solent.
Sport in Spain (a Two-page Engraving, from a Drawing by Daniel Perea).
Nottingham Dog Show.
Fathers of the English Stud.—Warrior.
Steeplechasing in France, delineated by a Frenchman.
Show of Cab Horses at the Alexandra Palace.
Our Captious Critic.
Our Circular Notes. Special Report of the Nottingham Dog Show. "Doncaster" on Past and Future Racing. Boat-Racing on the Danube. The Historian's Horn-Book, III.—The Low Comedian. Shooting Notes. Notices of the New Pieces. Athletics. Chess. And all the Musical, Sporting, and Dramatic News of the Week.
Published at the Office, 198, Strand. Every Saturday. Price 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1875.

The Plimsoll scene in the House of Commons last Session and the legislation which grew out of it will probably attract greatly increased attention to the *Wreck Register* and *Chart* for 1873-4 (extending from July 1 to June 30), recently published by the Board of Trade. Not that the information therein contained is in any way affected by what occurred in Parliament in July last, but that some of the points then brought under discussion are vividly illustrated by the preceding facts to which attention is called in the report. For our part, we have been accustomed, as many of our readers will know, to give special notice to this annual statement of the losses and casualties which have befallen the mercantile navy of the United Kingdom during the foregoing years, and, so far from surmising that our custom will be "honoured in the breach," this year we see additional reason for observing it. To us it is matter of congratulation that public interest in the subject has been deeply stirred. The safety and welfare of our merchant seamen, by whose dangerous toils upon the capricious ocean not a little of our national wealth is brought home to us, ought to be, and we trust are, closer than ever to our sympathies; and the more we know of the facts concerning their labours and their courage the greater anxiety do we feel to shield them from whatever perils of their occupation are preventible by human foresight and care.

The *Register* before us analyses and summarises the various causes of loss or damage to merchant shipping during the year over which it extends. It is divided into three parts:—First, wrecks, casualties, and collisions which during the above-mentioned term occurred to British or foreign vessels on or near the coasts of the United Kingdom; second, particulars of lives lost on them and near them; and, third, particulars of lives saved and of means adopted for that purpose within the same area and time. In taking a rapid glance at these subjects, it must be borne in mind that the wrecks and casualties treated of in the various tables do not necessarily mean total losses, but include accidents and damage of all kinds to ships at sea. It has to be remembered, further, that the reported amount of casualties is less than the number of ships reported to have been lost or damaged, because in a collision the casualty is one, while the ships exposed to the effects of it are two.

We shall dispose of the statements of the *Register* in so far as they concern collisions at sea in the first place. It appears that there were 381 collisions off the coasts of the United Kingdom during the year 1873-4. Of these, twenty were between steam-ships, and twenty-nine in harbours and rivers, between vessels of the same description, both under way. We pause one moment to notice the frequency of this kind of accident, if accident it may be strictly described. It may be feared that Mr. Plimsoll's proposed remedial measures will not touch the case. Loss or damage from this cause does not arise from the unseaworthiness of the ship, or of its equipments. It is not the vessel, but the captain and crew who have charge of it that are mostly to blame in such instances. It is quite possible, we admit, that a collision may occur through mere mischance or mistaken judgment. But in most cases it is otherwise. It is notorious that crews go on board very frequently after a drunken debauch, that captains and mates, even after they have got out to sea, sometimes indulge to excess their appetite for strong drink, that very probably the most dangerous part of their voyage is performed during the interval in which the officers are most incapable of doing their duty; and that demoralisation of the men, absence of a sharp look-out, and the temporary incapacity of masters or mates, occasion collisions between their own vessels and others. There is really no reasonable excuse for one-tenth part of the number of these disasters; and when everything has been done to improve the quality and equipment of the ships, it will be found that not a little has to be done to improve the character and habits of our sailors.

The total number of wrecks, casualties, and collisions reported as having occurred on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom during the year 1873-4 was 2191—representing a tonnage of 507,000 tons—less than the number of ships in 1872-3 by 501. Of these, as we have already said, 381 were collisions. The wrecks resulting in total loss were 346; the casualties, resulting in partial damage, more or less serious, were 1732, being 310 more than were reported during the preceding year. Of the total losses the following account is given:—128 happened when the wind blew a strong gale, or perhaps a hurricane, and their destruction has been set down to “stress of weather;” 93 were caused by inattention, carelessness, or neglect; 30 arose from defects in the ship or in her equipments; and of these 19 foundered from unseaworthiness. Thus much for total losses. Of the casualties, or cases of partial damage, 525 occurred in consequence of stress of weather, 180 from carelessness, 91 from defects in the ship or her equipments, and the rest owing to various other causes. The fishing-smacks lost during the year, or more or less damaged, were 165. There were 182 wrecks and casualties that happened to nearly new ships, 354 to ships of from three to seven years of age, 481 from seven to fourteen years old, 615 from fifteen to thirty years old, and 302 from thirty to fifty years old. We will not weary our readers with further details on this point.

Then, as to loss of life. In this particular the returns show some improvement. The total number, for the years 1873-4 is 506—of which 61 were lost in vessels that foundered, 76 from vessels in collision, 200 in vessels stranded or cast ashore, and 101 in “missing” vessels. The remaining number of lives lost (68) may be attributed to various causes, such as being washed overboard in heavy seas, explosions, and the like.

Now for a glance at a brighter side of the picture. The means provided and employed for saving life from shipwrecks on our coasts are most efficient and successful. We are told that the Board of Trade maintains at different coastguard stations 289 rocket and mortar apparatus, which were instrumental in saving last year 175 lives. The main agency, however, in saving life at sea round our coasts is the National Life-Boat Institution. It owns 250 life-boats of the best construction, discriminatingly distributed around the coasts of the United Kingdom. It saved last year, or helped to save, 713 lives. Its services are annually growing in importance, and in success. It is admirably conducted, and to the daring, the experience, and the trustworthy efficiency of the sailors with whom it mans its various boats, our British tars are wont to look with reliance when overtaken with misfortune and within reach of rescue. We have spoken of it before—and we see no reason whatever for altering our judgment—as one of the noblest and most beneficent institutions of the country, doing, perhaps, more good with the means at its command than any other benevolent organisation that can be mentioned. We heartily offer to it our congratulations. We wish it increased means, and even greater success. And we hope that there are few of our fellow-countrymen who glance at the *Wreck Register and Chart* of the Board of Trade who do not feel their hearts warmed with thankfulness by the thought that there is also an annual report (*per contra*, we may say) of the National Life-Boat Institution.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at Balmoral yesterday week from the Continent, where he has been attending the military manoeuvres and the marriage of his cousin, Princess Amelie of Saxe-Coburg, and Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, brother of the Empress of Austria. Sir William Jenner left the castle. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty on Saturday last. Lady Churchill and Mr. Collins left, and the Marchioness of Ely arrived at the castle. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie Church. The Rev. F. S. Robertson, of St. Andrew's Church, Glasgow, officiated. Princess Christian left Balmoral on Monday, Prince Christian having left last week. Prince Leopold also left for Oxford. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross arrived at, and the Hon. Harriet Phipps and Major-General Ponsonby left, the castle. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross and Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have walked and driven out daily; on Tuesday her Majesty visited Birkhall. The Hon. Mary Pitt has arrived at the castle.

The Queen presented the Hon. Gertrude Stuart, on her marriage, with a magnificent cashmere shawl; the Prince of Wales's gift to the bride was a travelling-clock, and that of the Marquis of Lorne a silver-gilt sugar-basin and cream-jug.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales had a shooting excursion yesterday week over his estates in Norfolk, in which he was joined by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and others. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh drove out. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar left Sandringham on Saturday last; and the Duke and Duchess of Teck and the Right Hon. the Premier arrived on a visit to the Prince and Princess. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and other guests, attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Sandringham-park. The Rev. W. L. Onslow and the Rev. H. M. Birch, Canon of Ripon, Rector of Prestwich, near Manchester, officiated. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke and Duchess of Teck left Sandringham on Tuesday for London. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, arrived at Marlborough

House on Wednesday from Sandringham. The Prince and Princess went to the Haymarket Theatre on Thursday evening.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh went to the Globe Theatre on Tuesday evening. The Duke and Duchess, with Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, left town on Wednesday, travelling by special train from Charing-cross to Ashford station, whence they drove to Eastwell Park.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Hamilton on Monday night from Balmoral, and proceeded to Dalziel House, near Motherwell, on a visit to Mr. and Lady Emily Hamilton. An address from the magistrates of Motherwell was presented to the Princess on Tuesday, and in the evening she attended a concert of sacred music in the new parish church of Dalziel.

Prince Leopold will be presented with the freedom of the city of London at the Guildhall on the 25th inst.

The Duchess of Cambridge has arrived at St. James's Palace from Kew. Her Royal Highness bore the journey very well.

The Princess Bassaraba de Brancovan (second daughter of his Excellency Musurus Pasha) was safely delivered of a son and heir at Villa Bassaraba, Amphion, her residence in Switzerland, on Friday, the 1st inst. Both mother and infant are doing well.

The Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson have arrived at Bishopsthorpe, York, from the Continent.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and Madame d'Harcourt and Mlle. d'Harcourt have returned to Albert-gate House from the Isle of Wight.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have left Laurel Bank, Reigate, for St. Ann's Hill, Chertsey, on a visit to Lady Holland.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have left Eversfield House, Tunbridge Wells, for Apsley House.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailsa have arrived at Culzean Castle, Ayrshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have left Wynyard Park for Plas Machyllth.

The Earl and Countess of Ilchester have arrived at Melbury House, Dorset.

The Countess Dowager of Dunmore and Lady Alexandrina Murray have arrived at Dunmore Park, Falkirk.

Earl De Grey has gone on a visit to the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, at Elvedon House, Suffolk.

Viscountess Cranley and the Misses Onslow have arrived at Bournemouth.

Lord and Lady Monson have arrived at Burton Hall, Lincolnshire, after a tour in Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.

The Right Hon. the Premier has arrived at Hughenden Manor.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone has arrived at Hawarden Castle.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Viscount Castlereagh, eldest son of the Marquis of Londonderry, with Lady Theresa Sussey Helen Talbot, eldest daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, was solemnised on Saturday last in the private chapel at Alton Towers. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Armagh, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of York, the Rev. Dr. Fraser, Vicar of Alton; the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Chetwynd Talbot, Rector of Ingestre; and the Hon. and Rev. William W. Chetwynd Talbot, Rector of Bishop's Hatfield, Herts, the two last named uncles of the bride. The bride was attended by her sisters, Ladies Gwendolen and Muriel Talbot, and Miss Chetwynd. Viscount Helmsley was best man. The bride wore a dress of white silk, covered and trimmed with Brussels lace, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms, fastened to her hair with diamond and pearl stars, a Brussels lace veil. Her jewels were a necklace and earrings of diamonds and pearls, the bracelets presented to her on her wedding by the Staffordshire tenantry and the tradesmen of Stafford; also one of pearls, diamonds, and rubies presented to her by the members of the Hurworth Hunt; and a gold bracelet set with pearls, the gift of Viscount Helmsley. The bridesmaids wore dresses of white silk covered with Indian muslin and trimmed with Valenciennes lace, also mob caps; and each wore a gold locket, set with diamonds and turquoise, the gift of the bridegroom. The service was choral. Upwards of 1000 of the tenants on the Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire estates were present, and were afterwards regaled in the armoury. After the wedding breakfast the bride and bridegroom, with the bridal party, visited the guests in the armoury. Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh left for Ingestre Hall, Lord Shrewsbury's seat, near Stafford, where they pass the honeymoon. The bridal presents were numerous and valuable, including a pearl and diamond ring from Prince Leopold and a gold ring with initials in turquoise from the Duchess of Teck.

The marriage of the Hon. and Rev. Orlando W. Weld Forester, Canon Residentiary of York, Rector of Gedling, Notts, with Miss Emma Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. William Tollemache and the late Lady Anna Maria St. Maur, daughter of Edward Adolphus, eleventh Duke of Somerset, took place on Tuesday at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Wilton-road.

A marriage is arranged between the Marquis of Headfort and Mrs. Wilson-Patten.

On Sunday the half-jubilee, or twenty-fifth anniversary, of the restoration of the Roman Catholic hierarchy was celebrated in the Catholic churches in England as a solemn festival.

The tests applied to the 81-ton gun have proved in all respects satisfactory, and three corresponding ones are now being manufactured.

Mr. Stephen Cave, Paymaster-General, presided at a large gathering of agriculturists at Sidmouth, and made a speech, in the course of which he compared the condition of the people of England with the peoples of other countries, and contended that, in reality, England is as great a Republic as exists.

A crowded public meeting, presided over by the Earl of Galloway, was held on Tuesday evening in the City Hall, Glasgow, to discuss the present attitude of the Papacy. It was resolved that the Vatican decrees, claiming supreme power, removed the Papacy from the domain of mere religion, and called for resistance.

An address has been sent to the Emperor William by the Orange Association of Great Britain expressing sympathy with his Majesty in the contest he is carrying on against the Papacy. In reply the Emperor says that he is much pleased with the approbation bestowed upon the policy which he considers to be just and necessary for the safety and maintenance of religious liberty. The address itself he considers a masterpiece of art, and he has placed it in his private library.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VOYAGE TO INDIA.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is to leave England next Monday evening, and travel through France and Italy to the port of embarkation for his voyage in H.M.S. *Serapis*, by way of the Suez Canal, to Bombay and other provinces of British India. Some illustrations are given in this week's paper, continuing the series we began last week, of the arrangements made by order of the Lords of the Admiralty for his comfort on board ship. The *Serapis* steamer, with screw-propeller, a fine troop-ship, built of iron, which is usually employed in the conveyance of our soldiers to and from India, was shown in one of the former illustrations as she lately appeared at Portsmouth, when ready for departure. A detailed account was also given of the alterations which had been made in the interior of this vessel, to provide for the accommodation of the Royal passenger and his suite. The saloon, with its furniture, and the two adjacent bed-rooms specially reserved for his Royal Highness, one on the port side of the ship the other on the starboard side, to be respectively occupied in the outward and homeward voyage, for sake of coolness on the windward side, were more particularly described. The two bed-rooms are furnished precisely alike, so that our present illustration of one is sufficient for both; and it will satisfy our readers of the care that has been taken to secure the Prince many a good night's rest in the Red Sea and on the Indian Ocean. The stabling and other appliances, for the small stud of carriage and riding horses which the Prince takes with him to India, are shown in two other Engravings. We are further indebted to Prince Louis of Battenberg, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy and an officer of H.M.S. *Serapis*, for the sketch of an operation performed in the steam-basin at Portsmouth dockyard. This was the hoisting on board the *Serapis* of a steam-launch to be conveyed to Athens, of which the Prince of Wales is going to make a present to his Majesty King George of Greece.

His Royal Highness takes a great variety of useful and ornamental articles for gifts to the Indian Princes and Rajahs, which we shall have many future opportunities of describing. Among the most useful are six or eight steam fire-engines of beautiful construction, made by Messrs. Shand and Mason, of Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge. The Duke of Sutherland, who accompanies the Prince to India, is quite competent to show the natives how these beneficent machines are to be worked, and it will be a very good lesson for them. Scimitars and sabres, guns and pistols, of the most perfect invention and manufacture, jewellery, and other costly trinkets, will be at hand when his Royal Highness wishes to compliment the Indian grandees. Sixteen gold and other watches, engraved with the Royal crown and garter, the Prince's feather, and the Star of India, have been supplied by Mr. John Walker, of Cornhill and Regent-street.

The portraits of all the officers serving in H.M.S. *Serapis* upon this interesting expedition are grouped together in one engraving. The commander, Captain the Hon. Henry Carr Glyn, C.B., sits in the middle, with the next in rank beside him. These are Commander F. G. Bedford, Lieutenants E. G. Hulton, James L. Hammet, H. K. Gregson, J. R. Prickett, Henry Smith Dorrien, and Staff-Commander W. B. Goldsmith. The medical officer, Dr. Alexander Watson, M.D., fleet-surgeon, the paymaster, Mr. T. Bradbridge, and the chief-engineer, Mr. J. G. Shearman, are next to be mentioned. There are also Drs. H. C. Woods, M.D., and Lewis Edwards, M.B., as surgeons; Messrs. H. R. Dalgleish and R. Donaldson, assistant paymasters. The sub-lieutenants are, his Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Hon. P. M. Hely-Hutchinson, R. S. Lowry, the Hon. F. Spring Rice, and Navigating Sub-Lieutenant J. D. Moulton. We shall give some further illustrations of the *Serapis* next week.

Our Extra Supplement partly consists of a special map of India, showing the expected routes of his Royal Highness from Bombay to Madras and to Ceylon; again from Bombay across Central India to Calcutta; and thence through the North-Western Provinces to the Punjab, with the lines of railway open to him, and the boundaries of British provinces and native States carefully indicated. This map has been drawn expressly for the *Illustrated London News* by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, of the Royal Geographical Society, with the assistance of Dr. George Birdwood. The routes here laid down will, of course, be subject to alterations which may possibly be made at the pleasure of his Royal Highness, or depending on circumstances. But they are exactly in accordance with the relief map which was prepared by Dr. Birdwood, at the Prince's desire, to be hung up in the saloon of the *Serapis*.

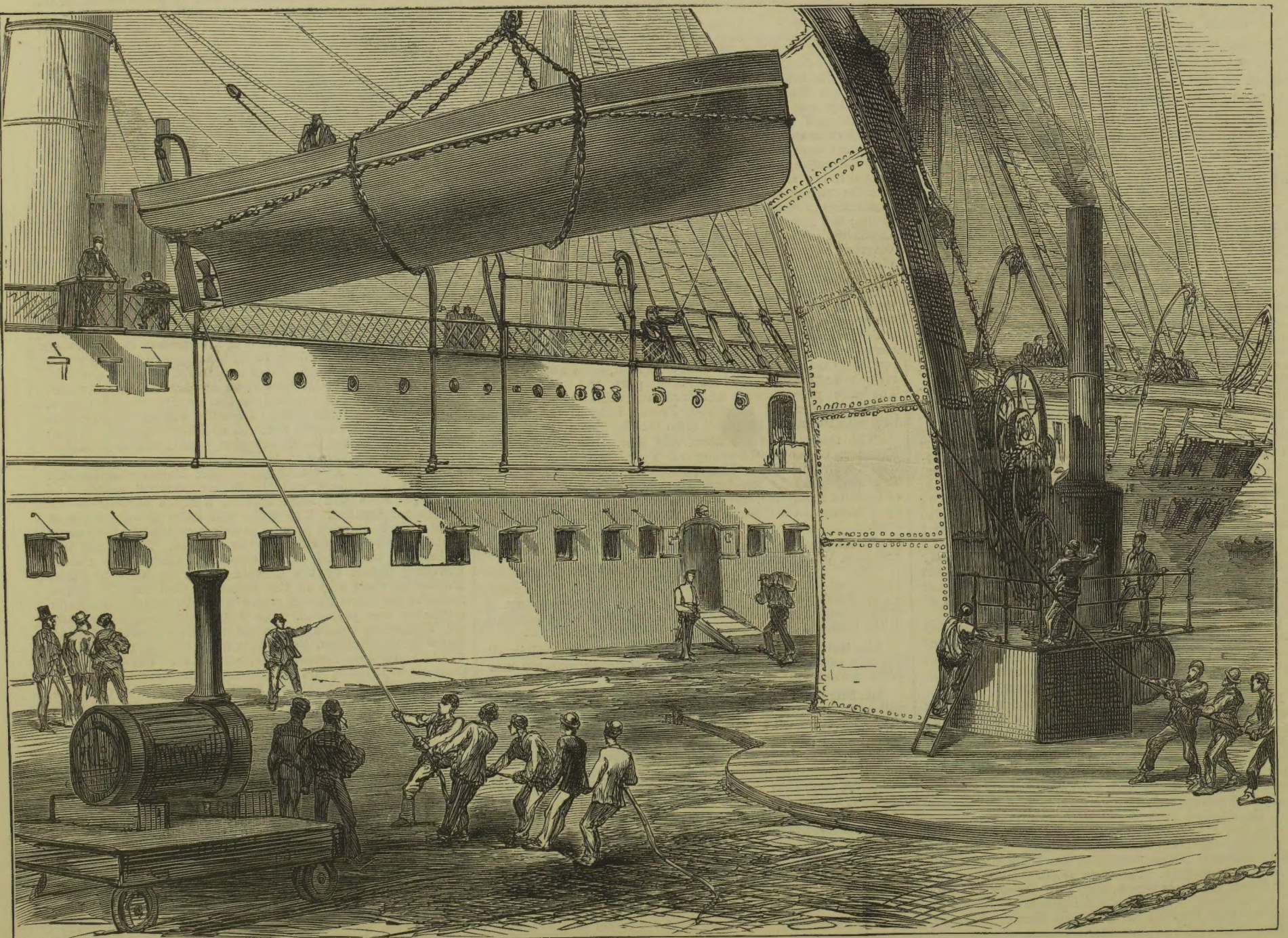
It is expected that the Prince, with a limited suite, will leave Marlborough House on Monday evening, shortly before eight o'clock, and will drive to the Charing-cross station of the South-Eastern Railway, where a special Royal train will be held in readiness, under the charge of Mr. John Shaw, secretary and manager of the line, for the conveyance of his Royal Highness to the south coast. The suite will include the Duke of Sutherland, Sir Bartle Frere, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Sutherland, Lord Aylesford, Lord Carington, Lord C. Beresford, Major-General Probyn, Colonel A. Ellis (Grenadier Guards), Mr. F. Knollys, Mr. Albert Grey, Colonel Duckworth, Captain Williams, Dr. Russell, and Dr. Fayrer. Several members of the Royal suite will leave London a day in advance of the Prince for Brindisi. The train will leave Charing-cross at eight o'clock, and will proceed to Dover, which will be reached shortly before ten o'clock in the evening. The Prince will embark at once, and steam across the Channel to Calais, travelling thence by the Chemin de Fer du Nord to Paris. During his short stay in the French capital the Prince will reside at the Hôtel Bristol, where a handsome suite of apartments has been prepared. The Prince will remain in Paris till Wednesday evening, when he will leave about 8.40, and travel by the Southern Railway, via Macon, to Turin, which will be reached on Thursday evening at 6.40. The Prince then proceeds to Brindisi, and will embark at that port on Saturday on board the *Serapis*. His Royal Highness will arrive at Athens on the 18th inst., where he will remain till the 20th, when he will again embark, and steam through the Suez Canal, and thence to Aden and Bombay. The Prince is expected to return about the end of March.

The address from the Corporation of the City of London, wishing his Royal Highness God-speed on his journey, will be presented on Saturday at Marlborough House at three o'clock.

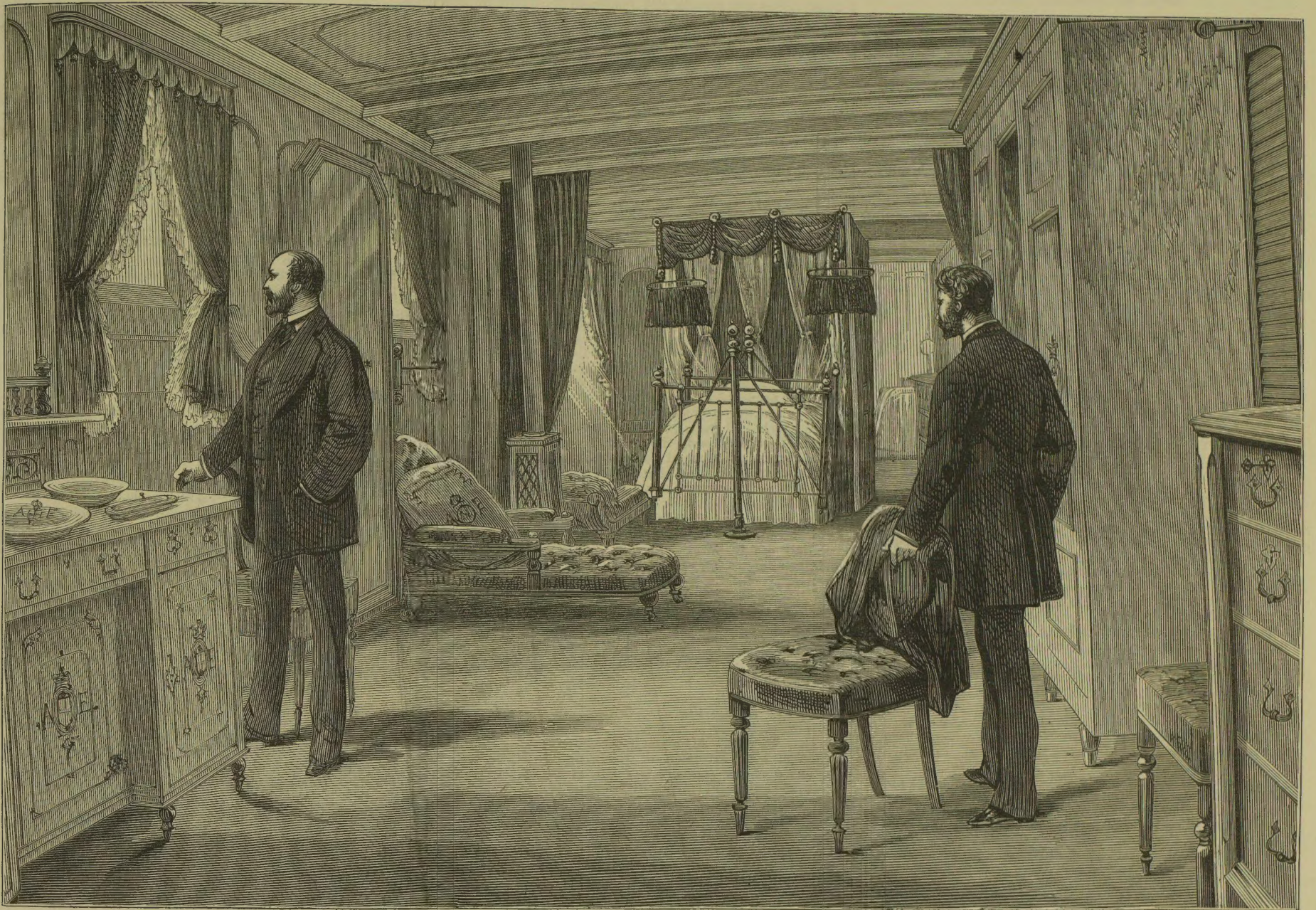
Sir Stafford Northcote, on Wednesday, laid the foundation-stone of a new gravestone at Middlesborough, and inspected the river improvement works on the Tees. In his address, after laying the foundation-stone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, although England no longer interfered in dynastic or Continental struggles, and no longer exposed the nation to the risk of being plunged into wars in which it had little interest, she still maintained her former position; the pride of former days was not departed. On Thursday he was entertained at a banquet by the Corporation. During his stay he was the guest of Mr. H. W. F. Bolckow, M.P.



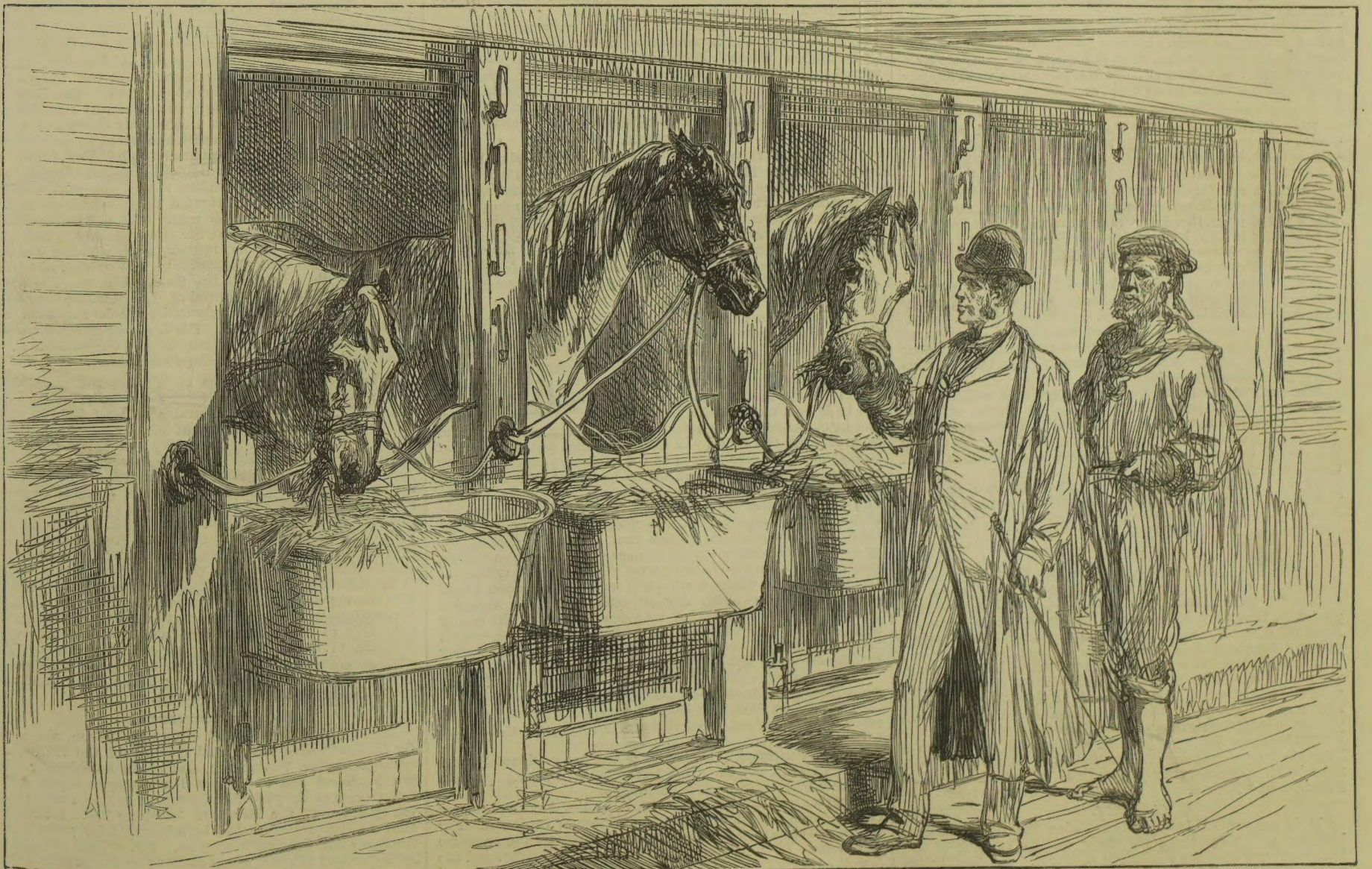
THE OFFICERS OF H.M.S. SERAPIS.



TAKING STEAM-LAUNCH FOR THE KING OF GREECE ON BOARD H.M.S. SERAPIS, IN THE STEAM-BASIN, PORTSMOUTH.
FROM A SKETCH BY PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BED-ROOM ON BOARD H.M.S. SERAPIS.



MODE OF STABLING THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HORSES ON BOARD H.M.S. SERAPIS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 7.

Thanks to the eagerness with which, in the present dull state of things, the smallest incident is seized hold of by the papers and magnified into an event of political importance, the speech delivered by M. Léon Say at the Isle Adam banquet almost led to a Ministerial crisis. The Minister of Finance and M. Buffet do not rub along together with all the harmony that might be desired, and when the former's speech did not appear in the *Journal Officiel*, the Republican journals denounced its suppression as the act of his colleague. So serious an aspect was the matter made to assume by ill-advised partisan writers that Marshal MacMahon convoked an extraordinary Cabinet Council on Friday last in order that it might be satisfactorily settled. M. Léon Say admitted at this gathering that, after what had been written on the subject, the publication of the speech would be impossible without a word of explanation from himself touching on the passages to which M. Buffet is supposed to have objected. Accordingly the speech appeared in the *Journal Officiel* of Saturday, accompanied by a letter addressed by him to M. Buffet. In this letter he states that the papers have ascribed to him ideas his words were never meant to convey. The voting of the Constitutional Laws was a happy fact, but one which could not have been effected without a change in the classification of the Assembly; but in mentioning this change he had no idea of wounding the feelings of the old majority. Of course, the Republican, or rather Radical, prints regard the publication of the speech as a triumph for M. Say, whilst the semi-official journals take a diametrically opposite view of the matter.

The truth probably is that neither of the gentlemen most intimately concerned think it worth while quarrelling just now, since the Assembly will meet in a month and the all-important question of the *scrutin de liste* and the *scrutin d'arrondissement* will engross the attention of everyone. The Cabinet, one and all, are in favour of the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, and internal squabbles will be disregarded till this is settled. They calculate upon a majority of twenty, which is little enough in such a peculiarly constituted body as the Assembly, and are, of course, extremely anxious that everything likely to shake their position in the public estimation should be avoided till the vote has been taken. Knowing this, their opponents are equally eager to bring about at once that disintegration which is certain to come when once the *scrutin* question has been decided.

The members of the Left will organise before the reopening of the Assembly, probably under the presidency of M. Jules Simon, who is away in the south. M. Thiers, the flattering reference to whom in M. Léon Say's speech was one reason of M. Buffet's objections, has departed for Arcachon, where he was received with one of those public receptions in which he appears to delight so much.

The affair of M. Rigoudeau, the Frenchman shot in Cuba, still occupies attention, the Spanish and French officials apparently taking diametrically opposite views. The former allege that he was killed while attempting to make his escape from the authorities, the latter that he was the victim of a plot, and that nothing could justify his slaughter. Thanks to the way in which the case of our countryman Mr. Robins, arrested with his wife and children on a charge of pocket-picking, has been espoused by the British journals, the French papers, which at first ignored it, are occupying themselves with it. They merely, however, complain of the great number of the English swell-mob who make their autumnal tour on the Continent with the rest of their countrymen, and quite fail to see anything improper in the summary arrest and strict search by the authorities of any one formally accused of a crime. Respect for officials, especially for such as wear uniforms, is so drilled into the French mind, and individual action is so little understood, that Mr. Robins is hardly likely to find sympathy even with Republicans.

The Spanish Ambassador, the Marquis de Moline, had a narrow escape last week. He was proceeding in his carriage down the Champs Elysées, when the vehicle was run into by a cart and smashed to pieces. The Marquis and his son happily escaped with some smart contusions.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso opened the University of Madrid yesterday week with a speech in which he expressed his earnest desire to protect the development of popular education, notwithstanding the difficult circumstances in which the country is placed.

Royalists and Carlists equally claim to have achieved important successes in recent engagements. Republican bands which had risen in the Sierra Morena mountains are reported from Madrid to have been obliged to dissolve, in consequence of finding no support from the Andalusians, and to avoid pursuit by the Royal troops.

The bombardment of St. Sebastian by the Carlists, which began on Thursday week, was brought to an end on Tuesday morning, the forts having silenced the Carlist artillery. Great alarm had previously prevailed, and the Madrid Government had, on Monday, requisitioned all the steamers in the harbour of Santander for the transport of troops. The Carlists have also been shelling Pampeluna.

The resistance of the Carlists, though still active, is so shrunken in its proportions as to place no serious obstacle, either theoretical or practical, in the way of electing a Cortes. A decree has consequently been issued at Madrid, commanding the speedy preparation of the electoral lists on the basis of universal suffrage.

Senor Rubi, formerly Minister for the Colonies of Spain, is to be sent to Havannah as Royal Commissioner, with unlimited authority to regulate the finances of the country, in view of the financial condition of Cuba.

ITALY.

Cardinal McCloskey took possession, on Thursday week, of the Church of Santa Maria sopra Minerva, from which he derives his title. The Cardinal entered the church accompanied by thirty-seven Dominican fathers and several prelates. After the ceremony he spoke in Italian and English, saying pleasantly appropriate things.

A grand reception was held at the Vatican last Saturday, the anniversary of the plébiscite of 1870 for the union of Rome with the kingdom of Italy. Several of the Roman nobility and many foreigners attended. Cardinal McCloskey was present among the members of the Sacred College.

His Holiness the Pope gave an audience on Sunday to a large number of pilgrims. The streets of Rome have been filled with pilgrims, many hundreds of whom are from Besançon and Nantes.

GERMANY.

It is announced from Baden Baden that the Emperor William will leave there for Italy on the evening of the 16th inst., and stop the next night at Trent. Continuing his journey on the morning of the 18th, he will reach Milan in the afternoon of that day. It is expected that his Majesty will

return to Berlin on the 24th or 25th, in order to be present at the unveiling of the Stein monument on the 26th.

The Supreme Tribunal at Berlin has now fixed the 20th of the present month for the hearing of the Arnim case. Herr Jugersleben will preside, and Justizrath Dorn will be counsel for Count Arnim.

Dr. Foerster, the Bishop of Breslau, has been sentenced by the Ecclesiastical Court of Berlin to removal from his see.

The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, adopted the motion of Herr Kurz for an address to the King by 79 votes against 76. Herr von Stauffenberg (Liberal) declared, on behalf of his political friends, that an address to the King did not appear necessary, as there had been no speech from the Throne, that no extraordinary circumstances existed to call for it, and that an address debate would only have the effect of still further exciting the public mind.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Monday being the centenary of the union of Bukowina with the Austrian Empire, a statue of Austria was unveiled at Czernowitz with great ceremony, in presence of the Minister of Public Instruction, Herr von Stremayr, numerous deputations from the different provinces and foreign countries, and representatives from the whole monarchy. There was a great concourse of spectators. A letter from the Emperor to the President of the Ministry was read, expressing great satisfaction, and gratefully recognising the loyalty so unanimously manifested by the inhabitants of Bukowina. Herr von Stremayr afterwards opened the new University with a speech, which was received with immense applause.

The Finance Committee of the Austrian Delegation, having voted the proposed first instalment of 8½ million florins for providing new artillery, passed on Monday the items of the war estimates which had been still pending, and also the navy estimates. Colonel Horst, the Minister of War, thanked the Committee in the name of the army for having voted the grant for the new artillery, adding that the army would not a third time have to defend itself against an enemy with superior arms.

SERVIA.

On account of the gravity of the political situation all festivities in connection with the marriage of Prince Milan at Belgrade are to be abandoned. The Prince's fiancée, Miss Natalie von Keckso, is to arrive to-day (Saturday), and the marriage ceremony will be solemnised to-morrow. Only members of the families of the Prince and his bride will be present at the wedding dinner.

The Serbian Ministry has been dismissed. Prince Milan accused them, in the secret sitting of the Skuptschina which was held on Monday, of "pursuing an independent course of action, amounting almost to conspiracy against the Sovereign." The Skuptschina declared unanimously their determination to support the Prince, and the Ministers are said to have been dismissed "amidst the derisive shouts of the deputies." M. Marinovitch has, it is understood, been asked to form a Conservative Cabinet. A Vienna paper states that the Powers had intimated their intention of withdrawing from Serbia the guarantee of her rights under the Treaty of Paris. Prince Milan, it is thought, informed the Skuptschina of the danger with which the country was threatened, and was anxious to convince Europe, by a change of Ministry, that he desired to maintain peace.

THE INSURRECTION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

Hussein Pasha, Governor of Trebinje, has been replaced by Selim Pasha, on account of having given dissatisfaction to the Porte.

A telegram from the Governor of Bosnia states that in an engagement lasting four hours, on the 23rd ult., the insurgents, who had attacked six battalions of Turkish troops, were completely routed. In another engagement they lost forty-five dead and about one hundred wounded. The Turkish troops had only three dead and eighteen wounded. In marching towards Trebinje, on the 30th ult., Ali Pasha met a band of 400 insurgents, who abandoned their cattle and fled.

Serious discomfiture to the Herzegovinian insurgents resulted from the fighting last week.

The Turkish Government is making preparations for a winter campaign, and is purchasing blankets and furs.

Monsieur Michael, Metropolitan of Servia, has issued an appeal to the Christian peoples of Europe calling upon them in the name of humanity and Christianity speedily to assist the oppressed and unfortunate Bosnians and Herzegovinese, especially the aged men and starving women and children.

DENMARK.

The Danish Chambers were opened, on Monday, with a speech from the Throne announcing their immediate prorogation for six weeks, as the Ministerial measures are not ready to be presented. The speech states that the foreign relations of Denmark are satisfactory. Nothing was said about the North Schleswig question. The proceedings closed amid cries of "Long Live the King and the Constitution!"

Count Moltke-Bregentved, the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, died yesterday week. He was about fifty years of age.

AMERICA.

We learn from the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* that President Grant, on Thursday week, gave an address at the Reunion of the Society of the Army of Tennessee at Des Moines, Iowa, which has created a profound impression. He said, after alluding to the late war:—"If we have another contest in the near future I predict that the dividing line will not be Mason and Dixon's line, but one between patriotism and intelligence on one side and superstition, ambition, and ignorance on the other. In the centennial year the work of strengthening the foundation of the structure commenced by our forefathers at Lexington should begin. Let us labour for security of free thought, free speech, free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments, and equal rights and privileges of all men, irrespective of nationality, colour, or religion; encourage free schools; resolve that not one dollar appropriated to them shall go to the support of any sectarian school; resolve that neither State nor nation shall support any institutions save those where every child may get common school education unmixed with any atheistic, pagan, or sectarian teaching; leave the matter of religious teaching to the family altar, and keep Church and State for ever separate. With those safeguards I believe the battles which created the army of Tennessee will not have been fought in vain."

The Bank of California resumed business last Saturday, amid great popular enthusiasm.

The trial, at Boston, of the Jefferson Borden mutineers has resulted in Miller and Smith being found guilty of murder, and Clew not guilty.

Another outbreak between whites and negroes is anticipated in the Southern States. This time the scene of the possible disturbance is Friar's Point, Mississippi.

Further sad details are furnished by the American papers of the havoc caused by the recent disasters in Texas. For four hours one entire township lay ten feet under the immense tidal wave. In Indianola 200 houses were swept away, and the loss of as many lives has been ascertained. The destruction of railway bridges and stock was enormous.

An intimation has been sent to the authorities in Panama

by the United States Admiral that his Government would interfere if the contending parties threatened the railroad across the Isthmus. The President replied that, peace having been concluded, the line would be protected.

CHINA.

Mr. Wade, our Minister at Peking, has informed the foreign legations interested that the negotiations which have been carried on by him with the Chinese Government have averted immediate war.

An edict published in the *Peking Gazette* concedes intercourse between the Chiefs of Government Departments and Foreign Ministers.

The Viceroy of Chihli has been summoned by the Chinese Government to Peking.

The Indian Government is about to appoint a Commission to inquire into the Madras salt revenue question.

Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Ercildoun, near Ballarat, and Mr. Charles MacMahon, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the colony of Victoria, have been gazetted as Knights.

According to intelligence received in Sydney, the expedition which left there three months ago to explore New Guinea, is returning disorganised.

The Admiralty circular No. 33, of July 31 last, respecting the reception of fugitive slaves on board her Majesty's ships has been suspended.

Mdlle. Titienis made her first appearance on Monday evening, at the Steinway Hall, New York, and met with immense success.

Fiji is recovering from the epidemic of measles which has been raging there, and the sanitary condition of the country is greatly improving.

Tuesday's *Gazette* states that the Queen has appointed Herbert Taylor Ussher, Esq., C.M.G., to be her Majesty's Consul-General in the island of Borneo.

Judge Lemontais, one of the Judges of the Royal Court of Jersey, has laid his resignation before the States on account of failing health. The House has agreed to accept it, and has ordered it to be sent to her Majesty for confirmation.

A New York telegram to the *Daily News* brings word that the Orange riots in Toronto were resumed on Sunday. The pilgrims visiting the churches were stoned by the mob all along the route. There were several sharp fights between the police and the rioters. Pistols were used on both sides, and many wounded pilgrims made their way home under strong military escort.

War has broken out at Cape Palmas, between the aborigines in and near Cape Palmas and the Liberian Government, the former being led on by three or four educated natives of the Grebos country. Fighting took place on Sept. 17. The killed and wounded numbered upwards of fifty. The Liberian Government has dispatched a large number of troops from Monrovia by steam and sailing vessels to the relief of Cape Palmas.

The St. John's Chamber of Commerce, at Newfoundland has recently issued its annual report for 1874-5. The failure of the present season's fishing and the prospects of destitution among the fishermen do not, of course, come within the scope of that report. According to the report, the shore fishery proved generally productive, and the realisation on it better than usual. The Labrador cod-fishery resulted in an average catch, but the cure was inferior, and many heavy reclamations were made by shippers. The herring-fishery was unusually productive. In regard to the seal-fishery, with very few exceptions, the sailing-vessels employed in that business proved entirely unsuccessful, owing to the quantity of ice packed on the coast. The steam fleet, however, succeeded in making a catch fully up to the average; and the seals caught were in a much more mature condition than those of the two preceding years. The export of codfish for 1874 reached a total of 1,609,724 quintals, being an increase over that exported in 1873 of 240,519, and over that of 1872 of 338,568 quintals.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, accompanied by his staff, landed at Plymouth on Monday on his return from the Cape of Good Hope, and at once proceeded to London. The Cape newspapers speak in warm terms of the success of his mission. At the banquet given to him at Durban Sir Garnet said he had seen Natal throughout its length and breadth, and knew that it was capable of becoming one of the brightest jewels in the British Crown. There was no need of prophetic gifts to foretell what its future was destined to be. It only rested with the men of Natal to convert what might now be considered a vision into a reality.—In the course of a communication from Lord Carnarvon to Governor Sir Henry Barkly, which appears in the Cape Town papers, the noble Earl points out that a construction has been placed upon some portion of his recent despatch with reference to the South African Confederation which a more careful perusal of the document would have shown to be contrary not only to its whole intention but to the language actually used. His Lordship proceeds to indicate the mistakes which have arisen on the subject.—Nov. 10 is fixed for the opening of the Cape Parliament.

The Library of Congress at Washington, maintained by grants from Congress, but receiving also frequent valuable additions by private gifts, contains at least 300,000 volumes. The largest number are books of history, of which there are about 100,000 volumes. Biography and travel stand next in order, and show some 80,000. The law department, with its 35,000 volumes, stands third upon the list, and of poetry there are at least 20,000. The medical works presents a very handsome front of 8000, and standard novels comprise a carefully-selected list of about 5000. The books of this library are allowed by law to be loaned out to the President of the United States, members of his Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the diplomatic corps in Washington. The same privilege is also extended by courtesy to many of the gentlemen employed about the Capitol building, and to the clerks of senators and representatives, or those who are chairmen of the different congressional committees. To any other persons, male or female, over the age of nineteen years, is accorded the privilege of going to the library and reading at all times that the rooms are open.

Mr. C. M. Norwood and Mr. C. H. Wilson, the members for Hull, attended the annual meeting of the Hull Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, and spoke on shipping matters. Mr. Norwood had to express his strongest regret and dissatisfaction at the position shipowners occupied with regard to the question of the Merchant Shipping Bill. He considered that the shipping trade had been harassed for years in a most improper and irrational manner. Mr. Wilson thought that a great amount of good would be done by the present agitation. He agreed, however, that shipowners had been subjected to grossly unfair attacks, and that exaggerated statements had been circulated.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I had the pleasure, last spring, to see landed from a Spanish war-steamship Cadiz two gentlemen who, a few months previously, had distinguished themselves by stealing from the cathedral at Seville a portion of the magnificent picture by Murillo, the "Vision of St. Antony." These vagabonds—they seem to have been as mad as they were bad—had hacked the figure (the saint out of the canvas, and got clear off to America with the precious fragment. They attempted, in an almost incoherently clumsy and blundering manner, to dispose of their booty to a picture-dealer in New York; but the dealer, happening to be an honest man, promptly communicated with the police. The United States Government cheerfully surrendered the robbers to the Spanish Consul. The precious morsel of Murillo was carefully put into a packing-case; the two rogues were as carefully put in irons; and, as I have said, I saw the remarkable cargo landed at Cadiz. The picture was sent back to Seville; and the knaves—their chains jingling a pleasant tune—were marched off to the *carcel*.

What is it that has brought this curious incident back to my mind? Well, it may have been the announcement which, with much regret, I have just read, that some felonious persons unknown have stolen from a house at Windsor, during the absence abroad of the tenant, a number of valuable studies for pictures, of which the subjects are:—"Marie Antoinette Seated with her Family in a Carriage," "Napoleon, the Emperor Josephine, and the King of Rome," a landscape study of water and trees, and a "Study of an Old Room at Knoles." These works of art were the production of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ward; and it is the residence at Windsor of Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., that has been robbed. Have Guzman de Alfarache and Azarillo de Tormes—I mean the twin thieves who stole the Murillo—contrived already to get out of their Spanish dungeon, and have they fixed upon England as the new scene of their villainous industry? I know the originals of the pictures thus burglariously "looted" from Windsor, very well. I am very sorry to hear of Mr. Ward's loss; and I give publicity to it for the reason that, when a well-known work of art is in danger of falling into wrong hands, the fact cannot be made too widely known to the public. We poor newspaper people cannot do much, I grant; but we are sometimes useful in enabling parents to recover their lost children, and in raising the cry of "Stop thief!"

An anonymous correspondent—I wish correspondents would sign their names to their contributions, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of their good faith"—takes me to task for having jestingly remarked in a recent "Echo," that there was nothing to show that Lord and Lady Macbeth were old, or even middle-aged people. My censor quotes the speech of the murderous king in act v., scene 3:—

My way of life
Is fallen into the sear, the yellow leaf.

I think that I have read the quotation before; likewise the disputes of the scholiasts as to whether "way" should not be "May." In the matter of Macbeth's years of life, he certainly hints at being middle-aged in act v.; but the distance of time between that and act I. is not distinctly marked. Watching the drama of life, I have known people who in active years were very old ladies and gentlemen indeed, become, at the commencement of the fifth and last act, quite young again. They "died" before they died. But, for another reason, I am really grateful to my correspondent for his correction. At least he quotes Macbeth's words correctly. Nine persons out of ten talk of the "sear and yellow leaf," as though they thought that "sear" meant "seared," or shrivelled and dried up. It means nothing whatever of the kind. "Sear" which, according to Phillips's "New World of Words" (ed. 1696), should be written "sere"—is a term of falconry signifying the yellow between the eyes and beak of a hawk. The biggest and most modern dictionary I have at hand says nothing about the hawking term, but unintelligently defines both "sere" and "sear" as "dry, parched, or withered." The truth is that "sere" is a substantive, and "sear" or "seared" an adjective. Shakespeare's "sere" was only a synonym for the colour called yellow.

Mr. Dickens told us in "Nicholas Nickleby" of the little boy who had a pocket-handkerchief with the "Beggars' Petition" painted thereupon; and "moral pocket-handkerchiefs" may yet occasionally be met with at cheap linen-draper's shops. In the Merceria at Venice they sell *fazzoletti* on which quite beautifully engraved pictures of the Queen of the Adriatic are printed; and in Paris you may buy cambric *mouchoirs* decorated with dazzling vignettes of actresses, jockeys, and symbolical representations of Alsace and Lorraine. But whatever can an "historical tablecloth" be? I observe that a Russian gentleman is "in trouble"—that is to say, under remand from one of the metropolitan police-courts for illegally pawning eight "historical tablecloths" which had been entrusted to him to sell for a hundred pounds a piece, more or less. This historical napery had been pledged for £30. Presumably the "historical" interest attached to the tablecloths is Muscovite in its character; but in what does the "history" consist? Do the cloths bear tapestried representations of the Battle of Pultawa, the Siege of Ismail, the assassination of Paul, the burning of the Winter Palace, and so forth? or are they objectively and not subjectively interesting? In such a case one *nappe* might have been the one over which Peter the Great emptied a bottle of brandy when he was at dinner at Mr. Evelyn's house, at Sayes Court, Deptford; another, the homely cloth on which the Czar's frugal meals were served when he was working as a shipwright at Saardam; a third, the sumptuous table-cover which lay beneath the desk of Catherine II. when she corresponded with Voltaire and Diderot, and on which she drew up pretty little plans for the partition of Poland. An amusingly discursive essay might be written on "historical tablecloths;" and, indeed, on historical furniture in general. By-the-way, would not an "advertising tablecloth" prove a remunerative speculation?

"What can the Church do to counteract drunkenness?" was a topic most appropriately mooted at the meeting of the Church Congress at Stoke-on-Trent last Wednesday; and, in the course of a most interesting discussion, I note a statement by Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., that the Duke of Westminster is about to try the experiment of converting a gin-palace in Oxford-street into a house where every sort of refreshment was to be had, but no spirits; "and the manager was to have no interest except in the sale of articles other than beer." I do not exactly understand the meaning of the passage within inverted commas; but I suppose it signifies that beer is to be sold in the new refreshment-house. "This was the principle," observed Sir Harcourt, "of the Gothenburg system." I know Gothenburg. They boast there that they can make no less than eighteen different kinds of brandy; and, as a rule, the Scandinavian races drink more ardent spirits than the Anglo-Saxons do.

Heartily praise for this new plan to be essayed in Oxford-street is due to the great English nobleman who has already done

so much towards bettering the condition of those who reside on his vast metropolitan property. That all success may attend the enterprise of the metamorphosed gin-palace is my earnest wish; but there is one thing that the promoters of "people's cafés" and similar undertakings should sedulously bear in mind. Temperance refreshment-houses will never command a large measure of really popular patronage until their internal decorations are made as handsome as—I will not say those of the gin-palaces, for the embellishments of those taverns are generally of a garishly vulgar order, but as the adornments of the best theatres and music-halls. In an artistic and tasteful sense they could be made even handsomer. Go to South Kensington. Look at the splendour, and yet not so very expensive, decorations of the refreshment-room. That is the kind of model to be followed in a "people's café." In the majority of instances the interiors of the institutions organised by philanthropic persons for the refreshment and recreation of the masses are simply hideous. Cheap "coffee-shops" are ugly, cook-shops are ugly, soldiers' institutes are ugly. If somebody would intrust me with the direction of a temperance refreshment-house and "the necessary cheques," I would call in Dr. Christopher Dresser, I would call in Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A., Mr. H. Stacy Marks, A.R.A., and a score more cunning painters and limners I could name; and I would, without interfering with the architect, produce a roby and beautifully-decorated "people's café" to which the masses should flock in their thousands, behave themselves properly, and not get tipsy. I do (knowing poor folk pretty well) believe that working people would wash and dress themselves "up to the mark" of the handsome places thrown open to them; and as strongly do I hold that the more elevated is the style of art exhibited to the masses, the better they will, in time, like it. The grand mistake we usually make is in thinking that "decoration" means only so much carving and so much gilding. The truth is that real decoration rests immutably upon two pillars: Purity of Form, on the one hand, Colour on the other. Do you find any carving and gilding, any stucco scrollwork, in the *loggias* and *stanzas* of the Vatican? All is as flat as the palm of my hand. The incomparable decorative effect is produced simply by form and colour.

I bade adieu, a few hours before I penned these "Echoes," to a dear friend, whom I have known for more than twenty years. I wished him Godspeed, and a safe and prosperous return to the country which has every reason to be proud of a writer the most brilliant that contemporary English journalism has produced, and which has cause as good to be grateful to him for the services he has done to the State. He and Florence Nightingale are the best friends the British Army in our time have had. The noble Englishwoman nursed our sick soldiers. The brave and brilliant journalist shared the soldier's perils in the Crimea; shared his direful hardships, too; recorded in unsurpassed language his feats of arms; and, with trumpet tongue, pleaded his cause when he was being strangled by red tape and frozen and starved to death by administrative incapacity. It was William Howard Russell, of the *Times* newspaper, to whom I bade good-by. He goes to India on board the *Serapis* in the suite of the Prince of Wales. Eighteen years ago he went, with his Crimean laurels fresh upon him, to the same land of Ind to chronicle the campaigns of Colin Campbell Lord Clyde; and he will come back, we all hope, to win fresh victories as the historian of a peaceful and splendid Progress.

G. A. S.

EDUCATION.

The Palmer Schools, at Wokingham, towards the cost of which £1000 has been provided from a local educational charity, called Martha Palmer's Charity, were on Thursday week opened by the Bishop of Oxford. A luncheon was subsequently served, at which Mr. Walter, M.P., stated that the voluntary subscriptions to the school would amount to nearly 50 per cent of the whole cost. He pointed out that the *raison d'être* of the voluntary system was the maintenance of religious instruction, and that unless the public were carefully impressed with the superior intrinsic merits, and also with the superior cheapness of the voluntary schools, they would be inclined to fall back upon the rates. He thought that compulsory attendance was required; and he observed with satisfaction that the religious question presented fewer difficulties now than it did a few years ago. The Bishop of Oxford, who also spoke, said the clergy were not anxious for board schools, because there was no religious instruction, or none worthy of the name, given in such schools, although it was desired by the vast majority of the ratepayers. Again, there was no guarantee for the election of proper people as members of school boards. He knew of one parochial election which turned upon the question whether the bells should be rung in honour of a particular horse having won the Derby. A school board was also a very costly affair.

The Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, M.P., on the same day distributed the prizes, at Southampton, to the successful candidates in the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations. In reply to a vote of thanks, the hon. gentleman said that anything which, like these examinations, tended to strengthen and increase the middle-class schools in this country was especially valuable at the present day; for all who took an interest in education must see that greater progress was being made in the higher and elementary schools than in the intermediate schools attended by the middle classes.

Lady Bowring, speaking at the annual soirée of the Croydon Working-Men's Club, yesterday week, referred to the influence which might be exercised by women in educational matters and to various employments in which they might be engaged with advantage. Her Ladyship expressed the hope that the time was coming when women would find employment in positions in which the feminine element had not yet been properly utilised. In making this observation she alluded more particularly to school boards. The influence of women more largely exerted on these boards would, she considered, be of great benefit; and it was an extraordinary circumstance that no ladies had hitherto been appointed school inspectors.

The distribution of prizes to the students attending the classes of the Mechanics' Institute of Bewdley and Wribbenhall (Worcestershire) took place last week. Mr. Charles Harrison, M.P. for the borough, presided.

Mr. Jacob Bright distributed the prizes to the successful students at the Whitworth Literary Institution last Saturday evening. He claimed for girls the same mental power that boys possessed, and said we did not sufficiently acknowledge the fact that it was to the growth of knowledge mainly we were indebted for the extension of human freedom and for the removal of oppression and of evil of every kind. He undertook to say that fifty years hence many evils which now existed would be removed, that education would be universal, and that the sanitary condition of the country would be greatly changed.

The annual general meeting of the council, teachers, and students of the Working Men's College was held, on Monday evening, at their house, in Great Ormond-street, and was

numerously attended. Mr. Thomas Hughes, the principal of the college, presided, and congratulated the meeting upon the fact that the institution had come of age. It was now twenty-one years old. Those of them who remembered its starting in a small house in Red Lion-square might be proud, at least, of the material progress which the college had made since that time. Since its foundation more than 6000 students had attended its classes—many of them had become teachers and taken part in its management—and the fine premises which they now occupied had become the property of the institution, partly through the liberality of the founder and late principal of the college, Mr. Maurice, and partly through the careful management of the gentlemen who had controlled the finances. Towards the end of last year a great meeting was held at the Mansion House for the purpose of introducing into London the same system of University education which had already been introduced into Nottingham, Leeds, and other large towns. This was doing what, in fact, this college had been doing for more than twenty years. They had always had the benefit of the services, voluntary and unpaid, of many members of both Universities, not only as lecturers, but as teachers of classes. This college was to be one of the centres of this system of University education. The difficulty with them hitherto had not been so much to get lecturers as students; but he sincerely hoped that the new lecturers, coming forward as they did with the prestige of belonging to the Universities, would be able to rally round them a numerous body of students. Mr. Hughes then called on Mr. G. Macdonald, LL.D., who delivered an able and impressive address on the ennobling influence of the cultivation of the intellect, and how obedience to conscience led them to a higher life still, and to the acceptance of the truth of "the old, old story." The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Lowrie, who is announced to lecture on Light and the Eye, or physiology of the sensory organs; by Mr. C. E. Maurice, the lecturer on English History; by Professor Sheldon Amos, lecturer on the Study of Law; and by one or two other of the professors and teachers.

Another step towards the extension of higher education for the middle classes was made, on Monday evening, at the City of London Middle-Class Schools in Finsbury, by the opening of evening classes for teaching English language and literature, political economy, modern languages, mathematics, chemistry, physiology, &c. It is hoped that the pupils as they leave the day schools will join the evening classes, and that other persons anxious to improve themselves will also become members. A large number of students were enrolled.

The fifteenth session of the Islington School of Science and Art, which is one of the oldest and most successful of those in connection with the Science and Art Department, was opened, on Monday evening, with an address from Mr. G. C. T. Bartley, official examiner of the department, delivered in the Lecture-hall, Windsor-street, Essex-road.

A College of Science for Yorkshire was, on Wednesday, opened at Leeds, and the Duke of Devonshire, who, very appropriately presided at the ceremony, was supported by a distinguished gathering of Yorkshiremen and men of science. Lord Frederick Cavendish, the president of the college, said that in Yorkshire they had been blessed with unrivalled natural resources, and with a people able to turn those resources to the best account; but he doubted whether Yorkshiremen had made the same progress in culture and knowledge as in wealth. If great care was not taken to keep ahead with advancing knowledge, those possessing less resources might outstrip Englishmen.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

A story of great suffering at sea was brought by the West India mail-steamship, which arrived at Plymouth, yesterday week, with some of the crew of the barque *Aurelie*, from Liverpool for La Plata, on board. On Aug. 2 smoke was seen rising from the coals forming the cargo of the *Aurelie*, and on an iron test-rod being put down it came up red-hot. The hatches were battened down and water poured in, but without effect, and the fire burned seven days, during which the crew, fourteen in number, and the captain's wife, were on deck, with scanty provisions amid stifling smoke. At length they took to their two boats, in which they passed five days and nights of sleeplessness and starvation. The burning sun by day and rain and cold by night added to their sufferings, in the midst of which the captain's wife gave birth to a child. The two boats, which had kept together, were, when at the last extremity, seen and picked up by the ship *Moonlight* and taken to Barbadoes.

Violent storms have raged in the North Sea, the Cattegat, the Skagger Rack, and the Baltic, and the damage to shipping has been very great. Three vessels have been abandoned in the North Sea; a Swedish brig has been ashore near Svedstrand; six vessels have been totally wrecked, and one has put back to Archangel; one has been abandoned in the Cattegat; one has been in collision at Hamburg; one has put back to Christiansand, leaky; two are waterlogged and one damaged at Tonsberg; nine disabled or wrecked at Gottenberg; eight are leaky or damaged at Christiansand, and two at Farsund. So far as is at present known, they are nearly all foreign ships. The only valuable English vessel known to be among them is the steamer *Atlas*, belonging to Mr. Thompson, of Hull. The *Atlas* was built in Sunderland in 1861. Her gross tonnage is 1301 tons; and her value is said to be about £30,000, with a cargo estimated at £25,000.

While on her voyage from Lubeck to Copenhagen a fire broke out on Sunday morning on board the Swedish steamer *Bayer*, in Kjöge Bay. One account states that twenty lives were lost; and according to another only one passenger was saved out of twenty-five, and eleven of the crew also perished.

News is telegraphed that the steamer *Hector*, from Shanghai to London, has struck upon a reef about six miles from Amoy. Her crew were saved, but it is anticipated that her cargo will be lost.

Particulars of the loss of the *Shannon*, on her voyage from Colon to Kingston, Jamaica, are reported from the latter place. She appears to have struck upon a dangerous shoal, eighty miles S.S.W. of Port Royal. Her crew, passengers, and specie were saved.

The board of Trade inquiry into the recent collision between the *Duchess of Sutherland* and the *Edith*, in Holyhead Harbour, terminated at Liverpool on Wednesday. The Court found the master of the *Edith* (Mr. Richard Owen) in default; but, taking into consideration his brave conduct in remaining by the ship until the last, suspended his certificate for three months only.

The inquiry, lasting five days, into the collision off the Start, on the 13th ult., between the steamer *J. C. Stevenson* and the German barque *Herzog Ernst*, ended, on Saturday, in the suspension of the certificate of Captain Bell for twelve months, and that of the second mate for six months. The first officer was also admonished, but the Court dwelt in terms of high commendation of the conduct of all on board after the accident.



THE NEW AQUARIUM AND WINTER AND SUMMER GARDEN, WESTMINSTER.



QUIET TIMES: A SKETCH ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

FINE ARTS.

In our notice, last week, of the annual exhibition of the Photographic Society now open at the gallery of the Old Water-Colour Society, we omitted to mention among the multifarious contents of the exhibition a series of views in New Zealand, taken by Mr. D. L. Mundy, which have special interest and value, and are for the most part admirably executed. If the execution does not always reach perfection, an excuse could scarcely be asked, for Mr. Mundy did his work under great difficulties. Three toilsome years were devoted to the exploration of the islands, and the whole of his photographic apparatus had to be carried on pack-horses. Apropos of photography, we would take the opportunity to commend the album of fifty-two photographs from pictures in this year's Academy exhibition, which has been brought out by the Fine-Art Publishing Company, Rathbone-place. As a first attempt this is a very respectable production, and we trust that the designs of the principal English pictures of the year will be diffused and a record of them preserved by means of permanent photography in future years. Artists would, we think, consult their reputation by giving every facility for such reproductions; and we have little doubt that, even from a merely commercial point of view, it is a mistake to suppose that cheap and popular reproductions of works of art depreciate the value of the copyright, as applicable to costly engravings from them. On the contrary, the more widely the work of art is popularised, the more widely the demand for all forms of reproduction of it is likely to be. We are far behind the Germans and the French in this application of photography. In Germany every successful picture is immediately photographed, and the prints are diffused throughout Europe. In France, also, Messrs. Goupil and Co. keep all Europe *au courant*, as far as photography can do so, with nearly every masterpiece of the Paris Salon.

A photographic serial containing "Studies from Nature," by Mr. Stephen Thompson, the well-known photographer, with accompanying letterpress, is being published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. The work promises to be as welcome to the artist and lover of nature as it will be suitable to the drawing-room table.

Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, "The Shadow of Death," is about to be exhibited at Leeds. The Fine Arts Exhibition in that town, which was opened in May last, is to remain open till near the end of this month, which is later than was at first intended. The exhibition has been a considerable success, the admissions having reached from 2000 to 10,000 daily. It is confidently expected that the whole amount required to pay off the debt on the Mechanics' Institute—viz., £10,000—will be realised.

In a letter to the *Academy* of Saturday last Mr. C. T. Newton, of the British Museum, gives some interesting particulars respecting the progress of the restoration of the Phidian marbles—i.e., the readjustment of scattered and successively discovered fragments or casts therefrom, brought, for the most part, from Athens. Among the fragments discovered are the base of the neck of the Athene of the Eastern pediment; a right thigh and right leg of figures in the Metopes, and the left-hand corner of the piece of frieze from the east end. But the most interesting discovery is that made by one of Mr. Newton's masons, who found that a head formerly at Chatsworth, and presented to the museum by the late Duke of Devonshire, belonged to an Elgin torso, which Michaelis had previously identified as part of a group of a Greek and Centaur drawn by Carrey. The head was first recognised as a fragment of the Parthenon by the late Count Léon de Laborde, who saw it at Chatsworth many years ago. In 1855 Mr. Newton drew the attention of the late Duke of Devonshire to this head, and at once his Grace liberally presented it to the British Museum. It is only now, twenty years after this donation, that the true place of this head on the Parthenon has been found, thus confirming the accuracy of Laborde's judgment.

Major Murdoch Smith, of the Royal Engineers, director of the Anglo-Persian Telegraph at Teheran, has sent off from that capital a caravan of sixty-two cases containing objects illustrative of Persian art, destined for the South Kensington Museum. On their arrival it is understood that a special exhibition of Persian art will be organised.

The committee of selection for the purchase of works of art exhibited at the Alexandra Palace for distribution among the season-ticket holders include Mr. Dobson, R.A., Mr. Orchardson, A.R.A., Mr. J. Bell, and Mr. S. C. Hall. The selections will shortly be made and exhibited in a separate saloon adjacent to the picture-galleries.

One of the choicest and richest art-collections of Germany has lately become the property of the Crown Princess Victoria, through the death of Councillor Robert Tornow, of Berlin, who bequeathed his collective art-treasures to her Imperial Highness in recognition of her artistic taste and skill.

A statue, by Bacon, of the late Mr. John Candlish, M.P., was unveiled in the public park, Sunderland, on Wednesday, by Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., M.P.

Mr. Warrington Wood, the sculptor, has received a commission to carve the bas-reliefs of the large panels in the front and ends of the Walker Art Gallery at Liverpool, and to execute in Carrara marble three figures of heroic size, representing Michael Angelo, Raphael, and the Goddess of Art. The latter will occupy the apex of the building, whilst the two others will occupy the pedestals at each side of the front entrance.

The Academy of Fine Arts at Paris has awarded the Troyon prize for landscape to M. Debat-Ponsan, a pupil of M. Cabanel.

THE WORKS OF LANDSEER.

Mr. Algernon Graves, of that eminent art-publishing house, Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., in Pall-mall, has compiled with laudable accuracy and good taste a perfect catalogue of the works of the late Sir Edwin Landseer. It appears as a small quarto pamphlet of forty-five finely-printed pages, and will readily be distinguished from the exhibition catalogue of engraved works of Landseer, which were some time on view in the galleries of Messrs. H. Graves and Co., before the exhibition at Burlington House. In this catalogue, which has a biographical and historical interest, four or five hundred of Landseer's works are arranged as belonging to successive years of his life, from 1809, when he was but seven years of age, to 1873, the year in October of which he died. Notes are annexed to almost all the titles of the works, stating for whom they were executed, how their subjects were suggested, what opinions were expressed concerning them, and who became their eventual possessor; but especially what prices were paid, asked, or bidden for the purchase of them. These are points of considerable interest, both to the students of art, who would trace the development of Landseer's genius and style, and to those who would observe the growth of public taste and power of appreciation with regard to them, during the past half-century. It is gratifying to observe how many of his pictures belong to her Majesty the Queen, who is

known to have cherished a kindly sentiment of personal esteem for Sir Edwin, as well as a genuine admiration of his talents as an artist and a predilection for the class of subjects with which he usually dealt. The notes further inform us when and where any of the pictures were exhibited, and by whom they were engraved, etched, or lithographed for publication. Two alphabetical lists are furnished; the one of pictures which have been engraved, with the year of the painting and the date of the engraving in each instance; the other a list, much less numerous, of such as have never been engraved. Mr. Algernon Graves has collected from authentic sources a vast amount of interesting anecdotes, in the way of "Landseeriana," which he has recorded in these brief and simple memoranda. We observe, by the way, in his account of Landseer's works for the year 1849, that he mentions a drawing of "Setters," No. 365, which was sold to Messrs. Agnew for £525, at the sale after Sir Edwin's death. It passed about that time into the possession of the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*, and an engraving of it has been presented to our readers. This fact does not appear in the Catalogue; but its general correctness and completeness are so obvious as to need no further testimony; and we must congratulate the admirers of Landseer upon having such a guide prepared for the study of his delightful works.

"QUIET TIMES."

The holiday recreations of many active youngsters in the lower classes of our London population impose severe and harassing toils on that class of equally-deserving quadrupeds represented in the Artist's sketch on Hampstead Heath. It is a hard lot for the humblest of these innocent beasts to be awkwardly bestridden—we cannot say ridden—by a lout in his teens weighing about twelve stone, who kicks, and thrashes, and shakes the reins in thoughtless fury, while the merciless master of asinine equitation, when called upon to use his authority that his customer may get sixteen or thirty of gallop, runs behind with a thick ash-bludgeon, and belabours the hinder parts of the inferior animal with zeal quite worthy of a better cause. Tender and pitiful little children are now and then treated by their injudicious parents or nursemaids to a ride upon these conditions, and we are always sorry to see it, for they could not have a worse lesson taught them. It is highly desirable that the whole business should be placed under strict regulation; that only persons of good character for humane treatment of their animals, as well as for honesty, civility, and decency of manners and speech, be permitted with a police magistrate's license to let out donkeys or horses in these places of popular resort; and that the animals themselves be carefully inspected, at least once a week, to see that they are fit for use. Till such regulations are enforced we cannot but wish that the trade may decline; that the poor asses and ponies, with their savage drivers, may stand idle all day long, every day in the week, above all on Sundays; and that their "Quiet Times" may continue throughout the season.

SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

"The Wreck Register and Chart for 1873-4" has been issued, and from an analysis of its contents made by the Royal National Life-Boat Institution we learn that the number of lives lost from wrecks, casualties, and collisions on or near the coasts of the United Kingdom during the year is 506. This is 222 less than the number lost in the six months ending June, 1873. The lives lost during the year 1873-4 were lost in 130 ships; 87 of them were laden vessels, 40 were vessels in ballast, and in three cases it is not known whether the vessels were laden or light. 95 of these ships were entirely lost, and 35 sustained partial damage. Of the 506 lives lost, 61 were lost in vessels that foundered, 76 through vessels in collision, 200 in vessels stranded or cast ashore, and 101 in missing vessels. The remaining number of lives lost (68) were lost from various causes, such as through being washed overboard in heavy seas, explosions, &c. Nine of these lives were lost in wrecks or casualties, which, although they happened before July, 1873, are included in these returns, the reports having been received too late for them to be included in the returns for the first six months of 1873. The 293 lost through the sinking of the ship *Northfleet* will account for the number lost during the first six months of 1873 so far exceeding the number lost during the whole year 1873-4.

As regards the means of saving life from shipwrecks on our own coasts, it is stated that they are now of the most efficient character. The Board of Trade, at an expense of about £8500 a year taken from the Mercantile Marine Fund, contributed annually in the shape of dues by shipowners, maintains at different coastguard stations 289 rocket and mortar apparatus, which were last year instrumental in saving 175 lives from various wrecks. Much daring and skill are often exhibited by the officers and men of coastguard and volunteer life brigades in working successfully the rocket apparatus. Shore and ships' boats did also nobly their part last winter in saving life from wrecks. Foremost, however, amongst the means for saving life on the coasts of the United Kingdom must be classed the 250 life-boats, comprising the noble fleet of the National Life-Boat Institution, and which contributed last year to the saving of 713 lives from various shipwrecks.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the committee expressed their deep sympathy with the relatives of the three life-boat men who perished, on the 27th ult., from the Liverpool tubular life-boat which belongs to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. The boat had capsized after taking off the crew of the wrecked ship *Ellen Southard*, of Richmond, Maine, U.S., when the New Brighton tubular life-boat of the institution went to its assistance, and saved nineteen persons from the water, while twelve were unfortunately lost. The committee voted £100 in aid of the local subscription being raised on behalf of the families of the men, besides granting £30 to the crew of the New Brighton life-boat, in acknowledgment of their special exertions on the occasion. Other awards, to the amount of £88, were granted to the crews of different life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month, when eighty-seven lives had been saved by the boats from different wrecks. Several rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks; and payments to the amount of £5220 were ordered to be made on the 250 life-boat establishments of the society. Various legacies and contributions have been received during the past month. The institution has recently forwarded a new life-boat to Swanage, where a public demonstration had taken place on the occasion of its inauguration. On the application of local residents, it has been decided to form a life-boat establishment at Torquay. Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

During the late gales the boats of the National Life-Boat Institution saved seventy-seven lives from various wrecks without a casualty.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Blyth, E. Hamilton, to be Commissary in England for the Bishop of Auckland. Cross, G. F. B.; Minister of All Saints', Small Heath, Warwickshire. Davies, E. Acton; Rector of Arey King's. Gladstone, D. T.; Vicar of Rye, Sussex. Hayes, T., jun.; Rector of Staunton, Worcestershire. Hulbert, P. W.; Vicar of Chapel-le-Dale. Maughan, W. M.; Curate of Oldswinford. Pennefather, S. E.; Vicar of Kenilworth; Surrogate. Savage, W. R.; Chaplain to Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., Lord Mayor-Elect. Sherrard, Hugh, Vicar of St. Thomas's, Stourbridge; Surrogate. Swanton, J. Clerke; Diocesan Preacher in Lincoln diocese. Ward, Richard; Vicar of St. George's, Newcastle, Staffordshire. Webb, G. M.; Vicar of Heckmondwike, Yorkshire.—*Guardian*.

Harvest thanksgiving services will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Bessborough-gardens, to-morrow (Sunday).

The Church of All Saints, West Farleigh, near Maidstone, has been reopened after a careful and complete restoration from the plans of Mr. Ewan Christian.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on Monday consecrated the new Church of St. Peter, Windmill-fields, in Tunbridge Wells, and his Grace preached on the occasion.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, at the reopening of the parish church of Newnham-on-Severn, declared the present attitude of the Roman Catholic Church in England to be one of the most perilous signs of the times.

The Church of St. Philip the Evangelist, Avondale-square, Old Kent-road, Camberwell, was on Monday consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. It is capable of accommodating 680 persons, and all the seats are free. The cost exceeds £3500, but the greater part of the amount has been provided.

Lord Egerton of Tatton has promised to meet whatever additional subscriptions can be raised for the erection and endowment of a church at Heaton Moor, near Stockport, with an amount corresponding with that subscribed. His Lordship also intends to erect a new church in a poor district in Salford.

The Bishop of Salisbury has issued a pastoral letter to the rural deans of his diocese, in which he states that he is anxious to ascertain the thoughtful judgment of the clergy and representative laity of the diocese on the subject of the Burial Bills. He puts a series of questions which he requests may be discussed at the rural-decanal meetings.

A committee, consisting of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Dean of Westminster, Lord Hatherley, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Rector, and several of the principal parishioners, has been formed to carry out the restoration of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. Sir Gilbert Scott has furnished a plan for the removal of the present cumbrous galleries, the re-seating of the floor, and other amendments. It is hoped that the exterior will also undergo alterations.

The fifteenth Church Congress began, on Tuesday, at Stoke-on-Trent. The programme of this year's Congress is heavier than usual, there being as many as twenty meetings provided for in the four days of the Congress. As usual, the day's proceedings commenced with Divine service. At one of the churches a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Rochester. In the afternoon the inaugural address was delivered by the Bishop of Lichfield, the president, in the Congress Hall, an apartment erected for the occasion and capable of seating 3000 persons. A discussion followed on the Church of England, and the Churches in communion with her; how they may be drawn more closely together, in connection with which papers were read by the Bishop of Edinburgh and the Rev. Lord Plunkett. The Bishop of Tennessee, who represented the Episcopate of the American Church, the Rev. Dr. Potter, of the General Convention of America, Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., and Archdeacon Reichel, also addressed the Congress.—There was a large attendance in both sections on Wednesday. The subjects discussed were religious education in elementary schools, ecclesiastical dilapidation, and free and open churches.

The third annual conference of the clergy and laity of Oxford began on Tuesday, in the Sheldonian Theatre, the Bishop of the diocese presiding. After a discussion on the burial law, which occupied the whole day, it was resolved that, whereas every Englishman had a right to interment without violation of his religious opinions, and the Church had a right to have her churchyards secured against the intrusion of any service other than her own and not conducted according to her forms, it was desirable that the friends of the deceased should be allowed, if they should desire it, to bury their dead in the churchyard without any service; that burial-grounds should be provided other than the churchyard; and that it was desirable to give facilities to local authorities to provide cemeteries in which interments might take place with such accompanying religious services as the friends of the deceased might appoint.—On Wednesday resolutions were passed declaring that the general system of patronage in the Church of England should be surrounded by such safeguards as would preserve it from abuse; that the inadequate endowment of livings within the diocese of Oxford is an evil calling for earnest attention; and that the fourteenth section of the Elementary Education Act, relating to religious education, is repugnant to the principle of religious liberty. A committee was appointed to confer with the Bishop and Archdeacons of the diocese on the subject of ecclesiastical fees, with special reference to the difficulty arising from the Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Act of 1868.

The three vacant chairs at Queen's College, Cork, have been filled up. The chair of Greek will be filled by Mr. Boulger, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin; Dr. Charles, Demonstrator of Anatomy in Queen's College, Galway, has been appointed to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology; and Dr. Matthias O'Keefe, a graduate of Queen's University, to the chair of *Materia Medica*.

The professors of Queen's College, Birmingham, recently resolved, by nine to three, that they could not undertake the medical instruction of women students in Queen's College, and the College Council has consequently unanimously declined to admit women students to the institution.

At King's College, London, on Wednesday, Mr. D'Orsey, the lecturer on Public Reading, delivered the opening address to the theological students on the art of reading with distinctness, intelligence, and expression in churches, schools, and families.—The classes for evening instruction open on Monday next.

The Rev. C. Powell, B.A., curate of West Alvington, near Kingsbridge, has been appointed Head Master of the Bristol Cathedral School; and the Rev. Grey Skipworth, M.A., Head Master of the Rishworth Grammar School, near Halifax.

The election to scholarships at Derby School, on Monday, resulted as follows:—To House Scholarships—C. P. Harvey, F. Musson, and C. Patchell. To the Strutt School Scholarship—E. A. Cosens. To the Smith Scholarship—F. Bennett.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Congregational Union has held its usual autumnal meeting this week in London.

Grateful acknowledgment of the fund raised for the relief of Iceland has been received by the Lord Mayor, under signature of the Icelandic committee of distribution.

A new chapel, built for the Wesleyans at Hammersmith, was opened, yesterday week, by the Rev. Gervase Smith, M.A., President of the Conference. The chapel, which is cruciform in shape, is a very beautiful building, and cost more than £7000.

The Bank rate was advanced on Thursday, owing to the withdrawals of gold for Germany, and the *Gazette* return, in which the proportion of reserve to liabilities has fallen to 40.09, fully justified the upward movement from 2 to 2½ per cent.

Mr. Cockerell, one of the candidates for the aldermanic gown in Castle Baynard Ward, has withdrawn his demand for a scrutiny; and Mr. Simeon Charles Hadley, of the City Flour Mills, who secured 121 votes to 120 given to his opponent, has consequently been declared duly elected.

Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings have announced their intention of distributing the surplus bedding-out plants of the public parks, the Royal Gardens at Kew, and the pleasure-gardens at Hampton Court, among the working classes and poor of the metropolis. The superintendents of the respective parks will give information as to the time and manner of the distribution.

The Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the Factory and Workshop Acts in different parts of the country sat in London on Tuesday, and received deputations from various trades, praying for the extension of the operations of the Act of 1874. They also heard evidence against the working of the Acts, as well as in favour of their modified application.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, held on Tuesday, the report of the finance and improvement committee relative to the proposed alterations in and about St. Paul's Cathedral was laid before the commissioners. Plans for the widening and opening of roadways for vehicular traffic round the building were set forth in the report. The action of the Dean and Chapter has, however, for the present prevented the carrying out of the suggested improvements.

The seventh annual cat show was held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday and Wednesday, under the patronage of Lady Dorothy Nevill, Mrs. Cashel Hoey, Professor Darwin, and others. There were 323 entries; the most remarkable animal in the collection being a specimen of the Indian wild cat, exhibited by Mr. George Billett, of Southampton. Class 33, for tabbies of no sex, was the handsomest; and "Tommy Dodd" won the first prize, another prize in the same class going to "Tiger," exhibited by the publisher of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*.

At the meeting of the Board of Works yesterday week the engineer presented a report upon the Holborn improvement scheme. The cost is estimated at £374,500. It is proposed to take an area containing about 10½ acres, bounded by Gray's-inn-road, Leather-lane, Portpool-lane, and Greville-street, and, leaving several large works, to clear away all the houses intersecting, and open up the district by four new streets. The area is to be cleared one fifth at a time, and provision will be made for the persons who are turned out by the erection of temporary dwellings in the neighbourhood. The rentals of the houses built are to range from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per room per week.

The report of the Nightingale Fund for the year 1874 states that at the end of the year there were twenty-five probationer nurses in the school at St. Thomas's Hospital. During the course of the year thirty-four were admitted, and of the whole number, fifty-nine, twenty-one, having completed their training, received appointments, two resigned, six were discharged as unsuitable, and two were dismissed. The annual gratuity of £2 was awarded to ten nurses for having completed their third year satisfactorily, to sixteen for their second year, and to fourteen for their first year. Twenty-four probationer nurses were entered on the register as certified nurses.

Most of the medical schools connected with the great metropolitan hospitals began their winter session yesterday week. Introductory addresses were delivered at St. Mary's by Dr. John Randall; at St. Thomas's by Dr. Payne; at Westminster by Mr. Richard Davy; at St. George's by Dr. Barnes; at the London by Dr. W. Bathurst Woodman; at Charing-cross by Mr. W. Fairlie Clarke; at King's College by Professor Curnew; at University College by Professor Corfield; at Middlesex by Mr. B. Thompson Lowne; at Guy's by Dr. Thomas Stevenson. At St. Bartholomew's the custom of delivering an introductory address has been abandoned of late years.

At a weekly meeting of the School Board for London, on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding—a deputation from Brompton presented a memorial complaining that the fees in two of the schools in that district had been raised without notice, and that children of parents who had refused to pay the increased fees pending an appeal to the board had been denied admission. The memorial was referred to the school management committee. The Rev. B. Waugh introduced the question of religious observances in schools, and submitted a proposition to the effect that the board, having resolved to leave the arrangements for religious observances in schools to the discretion of teachers as well as managers, could not sanction any pressure upon teachers to adopt any particular form of phraseology or prayer. After a long discussion, the consideration of the question was adjourned.

Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P. (the Lord Mayor elect), being desirous that the civic pageant from Guildhall to Westminster on Nov. 9 next should be in some degree worthy of the large concourse of people who annually assemble to witness it, has suggested to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs' committee, sitting at Guildhall, the appropriateness, in view of the growing importance of technical education, of inviting the leading trades of the kingdom to send in drawings and designs of trophies to form part of the forthcoming Lord Mayor's Show. In the event of traders and manufacturers falling in with the proposition, it is intended to ask the respective civic guilds to support those trophies with their banners, and in other ways with the influence of their companies. It is, moreover, proposed to ensure increased interest in, and add importance to, the pageant by inviting the attendance of a small detachment from each of the metropolitan volunteer regiments, and of other corps all over the kingdom.

An exhibition of cabs and cab horses was held yesterday week at the Alexandra Palace. There was a large number of entries, and the show was an interesting one. The Prince of Wales exhibited a very elegant hansom cab, as a specimen of what such vehicles ought to be. For the good-conduct prizes what six-horse cabmen entered, and the first prize was taken by John Runn, who had held a license forty-six years. Mr. George Bishop took the first prize for the best-conditioned

cab horse and the best appointed cab. John W. Dove carried off the first prize for the best four-wheeled cab, and F. H. Laws for cab horses which had been working not less than three years. Many other prizes were awarded. The first prize for designs for cabmen's shelters, the cost not to exceed £75, was taken by Mr. John Gibson, architect, of 17, Parliament-street, S.W.; and the second by Mr. E. P. Willins, architect, of Rugby-chambers, Great James-street, W.C. A capital design was exhibited by Mr. Charles Thorne, of Norwich, but, owing to its exceeding the prescribed cost, it was disqualified. After the judges had concluded their work, the cabmen, of whom great numbers were present, were entertained at tea by the company, and were subsequently addressed by Mr. R. Eykyn and Sir Charles Palmer.

There were 2368 births and 1401 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 92, and the deaths by 28, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 11 from measles, 113 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 44 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 145 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 350 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 409 to 307 in the four preceding weeks. These 350 deaths exceeded by 61 the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 113 fatal cases of scarlet fever exceeded the numbers in recent weeks, while the 12 deaths from diphtheria corresponded with the number in the previous week. The 44 fatal cases of whooping-cough showed a further decline from the numbers in recent weeks, although they exceeded the corrected average. The 25 deaths referred to fever exceeded those in the previous week by 7, but were 19 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the three previous weeks had been 190, 147, and 125, rose again last week to 145, and exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 58. There were 7 deaths from street accidents during the week; and the deaths of two boys, aged respectively eleven and fourteen years, were referred to hydrophobia, in St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals.

The autumnal session of the Baptist Union has been held this week at Plymouth.

The gross receipts of property and income tax for the year 1874-5 are estimated at £4,401,692 2s. 11½d.; out of this £86,559 19s. 8d. being absorbed in allowances.

The first prize in the professional competition of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrew's, held last Saturday, was won by Jamie Anderson.

The Lords of the Treasury have arranged with Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode for the issue of a cheap edition of the Public Statutes for 1875, with a good index. The volume will be ready in November, and the price in cloth boards will be 5s. 3d.

A meeting of the South Shields Council was held on Wednesday, when it was resolved that the salary of a stipendiary magistrate for the borough be fixed at £800 per annum, and that the necessary steps be taken for the appointment of such stipendiary.

Lord William Lennox gave a lecture at the Royal Institution of South Wales, Swansea, on Monday evening, the subject being "Personal Reminiscences of Wellington;" and on Tuesday, at the same institution, he lectured on "Theodore Hook: his Sayings and Doings." The attendance on both occasions was numerous.

A handsome goblet, subscribed for by members of the South Devon Hunt, was, on Tuesday evening, presented by Sir John Duntze, Bart., on behalf of the subscribers, to Mr. Thomas Westlake on his retirement from the mastership of the hunt and as a token of their appreciation of the spirit shown by him during the past ten seasons.

The Nottingham Dog Show was opened, last Saturday, under the auspices of the National Canine Society. Prizes to the amount of £1500 were offered for competition, and for these there were 700 entries. The entire collection was of a superior description, and some specially fine animals were shown.

Lord Gage has issued an address to the labourers employed about his estates at Fife, Sussex, on the subject of labourers' unions. Admitting that workmen have a right to join these associations if they please, his Lordship says that all good and wise men are averse to unions. He objects to the rules, and thinks any interference between master and man can only lead to dissension and ruin for both. He would rather dispense with the services of men who can believe the shameful misstatements made by delegates, and employ labourers who can trust him as their friend.

At the Edinburgh Town Council on Tuesday it was agreed, on the motion of the Lord Provost, that the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., have the freedom of the city conferred upon him on the occasion of his opening the lecture session of the Philosophical Institution, on Nov. 5, when he is to give an address on our Colonial Empire. It was further resolved that Lord Derby should receive the freedom of the city on the occasion of his delivering his inaugural address as Lord Rector of the University, which event, it is thought, will take place also in November.

Early in August the council of the Royal Horticultural Society reported to the Fellows that they had succeeded in obtaining from her Majesty's Exhibition Commissioners terms which, in their opinion, would free the society from its difficulties. Subsequently, at a general meeting of the Fellows, on Aug. 13, certain heads of agreements and proposed modifications of agreements were submitted and approved by the meeting. These are now about being carried into effect. One is that the Commissioners will permit the society to occupy two portions of the French annexe, and also to occupy and use the garden attached to the annexe, the society keeping the same in order. Another is that, subject to the joint use with visitors to other portions of the Commissioners' estate, the Commissioners will permit the society to use the orchard-house entrance to the north-east and north-west of the gardens. This will be of great advantage to the members of the society, as well as another concession by the Commissioners—viz., that they will give the Royal Horticultural Society an entrance on the north side of the gardens, close to the Royal Albert Hall. Touching the financial position of the society, the Royal Commissioners have remitted the payment of £2400 due for rent, and authorised the secretary to borrow £7000 to pay its debts and repair its buildings. Of this sum, £5000 has been offered on loan by Mr. Freake, of Kensington; and the council, it is stated, confidently anticipate raising their income, from entrance-fees and subscriptions, to £10,000 per annum. If, in three years from the present time, the income does not reach that figure, the Commissioners have agreed to take upon themselves the payment of the £7000, with interest. Under the new arrangement the gardens will be open to the public five days in the year at a charge of 1d. or 2d., and these will include the Bank holidays.

THE BOSTON COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

The town of Boston, in Lincolnshire, has during four years past had a beneficent institution on the plan of the "Cottage Hospitals" which have been established in other places throughout the country. It was thought that such an institution would afford an asylum near to the homes of those requiring assistance, where they could obtain such surgical appliances as their cases might require, and at the same time good nursing and nourishment, medical treatment in rooms properly ventilated, with freedom from the noise and harassing cares which are inseparable from a small house full of children. A town meeting was held in 1871, a committee was appointed, subscriptions were raised, two cottages were hired and fitted up with six beds, in which fifty patients have been accommodated every year. In 1873 it was determined to erect a building, at a cost, including furniture, of £2000. The Corporation gave a site of half an acre adjoining the new park or recreation-ground. The building has been constructed by Mr. Sherwin, the contractor, from plans supplied by Mr. W. H. Wheeler, C.E., the honorary secretary. It was opened last May, the ceremony being performed by Mrs. T. Garfit, at a meeting attended by Mr. W. J. Ingram, M.P., and the Vicar, the Rev. G. Blenkin, with many ladies and gentlemen of Boston. A short religious service preceded the opening. The new building is of white Ewerby brick, relieved by bands of moulded red bricks and a handsome cornice. The roof is covered with blue Staffordshire tiles. Over the porch is a label of encaustic tiles, with a pretty border, containing the words, "Cottage Hospital, 1874." The front of the building faces nearly due north; on this side are the entrance-porch, kitchen, and other offices; the convalescent room and principal wards occupy the south side. The building is entered by a porch and lobby, with double glass doors. Seats are placed between the two doors, to provide a waiting-place for visitors or for the patients to sit on fine days. On the walls on one side the sentence, "Rest and be thankful," is inserted in the brick wall in encaustic tiles. On the opposite side are the words "Work is worship." The entrance-hall is paved with red, buff, and black tiles. The hall is built to a height of about four feet, with glazed bricks of a warm buff colour, and there is a stringcourse of encaustic tiles with a pattern in black and buff. Above this are white bricks, with an ornamental red brick cornice. Under the cornice is a band containing the following words, "Peace be to this house, and all that dwell therein!" and on the opposite side, "In God is our hope and our strength." In the centre is a small fireplace. Opening out of the hall are the convalescent-room, matron's room, two wards for accident cases, each containing two beds, and the staircase. The convalescent room is a large airy room with a bay window facing south, doors opening out on to a verandah and looking over the new park; a window facing west and looking into the hospital garden. The walls of all the rooms are distempered with a light blue tint. In the convalescent room, under the ceiling, and running all round the room, are letters in vermilion, forming the sentences:—"Despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of Him; for whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." "Keep innocency, and take heed unto the thing that is right, for that shall bring a man peace at the last." "As thy day so shall thy strength be." "Contentment with godliness is great gain." The floors throughout the building are stained and varnished. The stairs divide into two separate flights, each leading to a gallery on each side of the building, by which access is obtained to the upper wards, a separation being thus effected between the male and female wards. On this floor are four wards, with accommodation for eight beds; also the matron's, nurse's, and servants' bed-rooms, and the linen-closet. The windows are so arranged in the wards that the patients lying in bed can look over the new recreation-ground and enjoy a beautiful and cheerful scene. The garden contains a grass plot, with broad gravel walk round a shrubbery on one side, on the other a raised bank of old roots, amongst which creepers and common flowers are planted, the bank having a row of yew-trees and a light iron fence on the top.

VIEWS IN CHINA.

The view of "A Street in Hong-Kong," which forms one portion of our Extra Supplement, is copied, by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., from one of the series of thirty-four chromolithographs of the late Edward Hildebrandt's fine drawings in water colours. Those drawings were exhibited in London several years ago, when they gained much admiration by their artistic merits and by the force and truth of representation with which they treat many characteristic scenes of Egypt, India, Burmah and Siam, China and Japan, the Philippines, and San Francisco—places of great interest at the present day. Their peculiar effects are well preserved in the chromolithographs, and are not lost, we hope, in the Engravings by which we endeavour to show them to our readers. One of "The Circular Street in Peking," which appeared in this Journal at the time of the Exhibition, is likely to have continued in the remembrance of those who noticed it. There was something very quaint and surprising in the effect of those grotesque wooden house-fronts, so curiously carved and of the red and yellow streamers, hanging over the shop-doors, inscribed with the names and works and claims to public esteem of the various tradesmen dwelling and selling there. The street in Hong-Kong which is reproduced in the Engraving we now present is, of course, not a purely Chinese specimen of town aspects and modes of habitation. The town is named "Victoria," and has been built within the last thirty years, since the island became a British possession; this street is called "The Queen's Road." It is, nevertheless, partly occupied by the Chinese trafficking and labouring classes, who give it a rather foreign look. Another of Mr. Hildebrandt's drawings shows us what is called "Pirates'-street" at Hong-Kong, a narrow descending passage between tall houses, like one of the closes or wynds in the Old Town of Edinburgh, and seemingly a fit place for deeds of wickedness, robbery, and murder. We give also two sketches by our well-known Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, whose observations of China, and of the entire route by sea and land from London to Peking, and thence to San Francisco and home, are so pleasantly related in his book called "Meeting the Sun." The punishment of Chinese malefactors is managed in several ways, more or less odd and cruel, one of which is the "cangue." The name of this particular method or instrument of bodily torture should perhaps be written "quang." It is a sort of pillory; the neck is clasped by the heavy frame of boards, a collar of extreme discomfort and disgrace, which is sometimes even fastened by a chain to the post or wall close by, so that the unhappy wearer cannot rest himself by sitting down. A culprit may be sentenced to endure this *peine forte et dure* every day for several weeks, or even months; and it becomes irksome, to say the least of it, when the charm of novelty has passed. The other sketch displays a popular kind of foul-weather garment, the cloak of matted grass or straw, which Chinese women find convenient on a rainy day.



SKETCHES IN CHINA: THE PUNISHMENT OF THE CANGUE, CHINA.



CHINESE WATERPROOFS.

THE FLOODS AT CORK.

The city of Cork was visited on Monday, the 27th ult., with a disastrous flood, caused by the overflow of the river Lee, which was greatly swollen by the heavy rains of the week before and by a high spring tide. It was between three and four o'clock in the morning that the waters burst their banks, near the George IV. Bridge, where the north and south channels meet, and an unbroken flood swept over the Mardyke, the fields on

either side, the western road, and the "inches" between it and the southern branch of the Lee. Fences were laid low, garden-plots were destroyed, the paling around the baths was demolished, and the flood surrounded a couple of hundred sheep, many of which were drowned. In the city much damage was done. Every shop in Great George's-street had a couple of feet of water in it, as the flood ran in a regular river through it; and the same was the case in the houses at each side of the Parade, as far as the Berwick fountain. In Christ

Church-lane and other parallel lanes it was fully 3 ft. high until nine o'clock in the forenoon. The current also passed from Nile-street, through Castle-street, into the Parade, and ran out by Patrick's-street, Old George's-street, and the South Mall, and the cross-streets of Prince's-street, Cook-street, and Winthrop-street, until, as the tide fell, it was able to escape through the sewers. So high was the water on the Western Road that a boat was pulled down as far as the Court-House and back in Nile-street. In Moore-street and that neighbour-



GREAT FLOOD AT CORK: BREACH IN THE RIVER-WALL, POPE'S QUAY.

hood communication between houses was kept up by boats. St. Vincent's Bridge, an old timber structure, was so much shaken that it can scarcely be used for traffic again. Three breaches were made in Pope's Quay, and one, a large gap of 40 ft., opposite the premises of Mr. Bible. The roadway for about 10 ft. inwards was carried away; for about twelve or fifteen yards at each side the quay was all shaken; and, as large rents have appeared in the pathway, the entire quay wall will probably have to be rebuilt. None of the portions that have been rebuilt within the past few years show any sign of injury. Barriers have been erected at two other places on the quay where the foundation has been undermined. The North Gate Bridge and St. Patrick's Bridge are uninjured. During the entire day floating wood and trunks of trees were driven against the buttresses of St. Patrick's Bridge, but without causing any injury. A portion of one large trunk, with the roots attached, lay against one of the buttresses for several hours. A number of small boats were driven from their moorings at the ferry, nearly opposite St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, and were smashed against St. Patrick's Bridge. In the South Channel the bridges also escaped, though the rush of water was terrific, and large pieces of timber were driven against them. At the quays the ships were held by extra hawsers; but two of the Cork Steam-Ship Company's steamers and the two dredges belonging to the Harbour Board by good luck alone escaped serious injury. Our illustration shows the breaches in the river wall at Pope's Quay. The church tower behind is that of St. Mary Shandon, with its belfry, celebrated by an Irish poet—

The bells of Shandon
They sound so grand on
That pleasant strand on
The river Lee!

MR. CARL ROSA.

Our musical readers may be interested in the accompanying portrait of Mr. Carl Rosa, to whom the public is indebted for the excellent performances of English opera now taking place at the Princess's Theatre. It is well known that in making this strenuous endeavour to re-establish English opera on a firm basis in London, Mr. Carl Rosa is carrying out the wishes of the late Madame Parepa-Rosa, whose ambition it was to revive a taste for English opera, by presenting it on a scale and with a perfection worthy of a national opera. The leading provincial cities have been familiar for the last year or two with the general completeness of Mr. Carl Rosa's representation of English opera, and London has now indorsed the favourable verdict of the provinces. How Mr. Carl Rosa met with an enthusiastic reception on the opening night of his brief season at the Princess's, and how admirably Mr. Santley, Miss Rose



MR. CARL ROSA, DIRECTOR OF THE ENGLISH OPERA, PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Hersee, Mdle. Torriani, and Miss Yorke sang in Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," we have already noticed in these columns. This opera was subsequently played at the express desire of the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess, and who, at the close of the performance, expressed a wish to see Mr. Santley in "The Porter of Havre" previous to his departure for India.

A careful musical training from boyhood has fitted Mr. Carl Rosa for the onerous part of conductor which he ably fills at the Princess's. Born in Hamburg, on March 22, 1843, Carl Rosa began his study of the violin at the early age of six, and played in public when he was eight years old. Young as he was he appears to have acquired popularity as a violinist. He travelled much, and gave concerts in many towns, and appeared at several Courts, including that of the late King of Denmark. He then entered the Leipsic Conservatoire, and studied under David and Hauptmann; among his fellow-students having been Arthur Sullivan, John Francis Barnett, Bache, Dannreuther, and Franklin Taylor. From Leipsic he went to Berlin, and benefited by the lessons of Laub. He next entered the Paris Conservatoire, where he won a prize at a violin competition. Carl Rosa was afterwards appointed concert-meister at the Philharmonic, Hamburg, and gave a series of concerts after the style of the Monday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall. In the spring of 1865 he came to London, and appeared as solo violinist at the Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts.

Engaged by the late Mr. Bateman for a concert tour through the United States, Carl Rosa appeared in the chief American cities, in conjunction with Madame Parepa. He was re-engaged for a second year; but his marriage with that lady led to his conducting a musical enterprise of his own, conjointly with that accomplished singer. Concerts were given at first by the Parepa-Rosa company, and Italian opera followed; but Madame Parepa-Rosa's love of English opera, and her strong desire to see it firmly established both in the United States and in England, resulted in English opera being considered the forte of the Parepa-Rosa Company in the States. Mr. Carl Rosa's last season in America (1871-2) has been pronounced the most successful operatic season ever known in the United States. He had two large opera companies performing simultaneously in New York, at the Academy of Music (where Madame Parepa-Rosa was exceedingly popular as the impersonator of the heroines), and at the Staat Theatre, where Wachtel was the star in German opera. Both these companies, numbering over one hundred and sixty persons, performed throughout the United States. The English Opera Company was afterwards strengthened by the addition of Mr. Santley, who remained with Mr. Carl Rosa when the two companies were thrown into one for the purpose of giving a grand farewell series of performances in Italian opera. This powerful company comprised, besides Madame Parepa-Rosa and Mr. Santley, Wachtel, Ronconi, and Formes, and met with extraordinary success.

The return of Mr. Carl Rosa to England in 1872 was followed by the lamented death of Madame Parepa-Rosa. Her last illness prevented the production of an English version of Wagner's "Lohengrin" at Drury Lane in the



RIFLE-MATCH BETWEEN THE ARMY AND NAVY AT BROWDOWN, NEAR PORTSMOUTH: FIRING FOR THE LADIES' BELT.

March of 1874, when she was to have appeared as Elsa. The theatre had been taken, the chorus trained, and the dresses made for this operatic enterprise, which had, however, to be given up at the last moment. English opera was, nevertheless, performed by Mr. Carl Rosa with increasing success throughout the provinces, both before and subsequent to Madame Parepa-Rosa's untimely death; and we in London have now had ample opportunity to judge of the qualities of the Carl Rosa Opera Company by the excellent performances of "The Marriage of Figaro," "Faust," "The Porter of Havre," "Fra Diavolo," "The Bohemian Girl," and "Il Trovatore" in English at the Princess's Theatre. Mr. Carl Rosa's repertoire also includes Balfe's "Siege of Rochelle" (promised for Thursday last), and the same composer's "Rose of Castille," Wallace's "Maritana," Hérold's "Zampa," Flotow's "Martha," and "The Water-Carrier" ("Les Deux Journées") of Cherubini.

The portrait is from a fine photograph, of the "Imperial" size, by Messrs. Robinson and Thompson, of Liverpool.

ARMY AND NAVY RIFLE MEETING.

The Portsmouth Garrison rifle-meeting on Browdown, which took place on Friday and Saturday, the 24th and 25th



THE BOSTON COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

ult., was joined by members of the sea service. The project of this meeting originated with Captain Marsden, D.A.A.G. for Musketry. It was at once adopted by Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., commanding the southern district, in combination with Admiral Elliott, Naval Commander-in-Chief. Subscriptions to the amount of £200 were obtained, and a number of competitions, which excited great interest, were announced. The arrangements were made by a committee, consisting of Colonel Willis, C.B., 26th Cameronians (president); Lieutenant-Colonel Philpotts, R.E., Lieutenant Colonel Lord W. F. F. Seymour, A.Q.M.G., Lieutenant Custance, R.N., Deputy-Commissary Ramsay, Captain Stewart, R.A., Captain Butler, 52nd Light Infantry, Captain Cope, R.B., Adjutant 2nd Administrative Battalion Hants Rifle Volunteers, the instructors of musketry in garrison, with Captain Marsden as honorary secretary and treasurer. On the opening day both wind and rain combined to interfere with the comfort as well as the skill of the competitors, but on the Saturday there was only a strong wind. A military band performed each afternoon. The number of entries reached 1500, and the spectators were far more numerous than had been expected, £10 being taken in gate-money for carriages on Saturday. There were 156 prizes.

Fifty-seven ladies' champions competed for the belts which were offered by the fair sex. The competition for these "Ladies' Champion Silver Belts" was between officers of Army or Navy, nominated by lady subscribers. No lady was to nominate more than one officer, and no officer was to represent more than one lady. Each had five shots at 500 yards, with the following results:—1st belt, Lieutenant Pen, instructor of musketry, 21st Fusiliers, 18 points; 2nd belt, Lieutenant Hamilton, R.N., 17; 3rd belt, Lieutenant Mechem, instructor of musketry, 26th Regiment, 17; 4th belt, Lieutenant Godsal, 52nd Light Infantry, 17; 5th belt, Lieutenant Arethoon, instructor of musketry, 58th Regiment, 17; Lieutenant Harris, R.N., 17. The prizes were distributed by Sir Hastings Doyle on the following Wednesday. The General thanked the ladies for having contributed to the success of the meeting by presenting belts for competition, and he took the opportunity of advising the officers never to marry until their finances were in a healthy condition, and of telling the men never to marry without leave. In giving away the prizes for rapidly combined with accuracy, he reminded the troops, now that they had got the Martini-Henry rifle, to economise their ammunition and never to fire without having an object to aim at. He said this, because he had noticed during the field days on Southsea-common that it was customary for soldiers to blaze away at nothing. The General then presented the whole of the prizes, much amusement being caused as the officers came forward to receive the ladies' silver belts.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Social Science Congress opened at Brighton, on Wednesday, under favourable auspices. The first public proceeding was a special service in St. Peter's Church, where the Bishop of Chichester preached. At five o'clock about 120 guests were entertained at a banquet by the Mayor. By eight o'clock a large audience had assembled under the Dome to hear the address of Lord Aberdare, the new president, who, in the absence of the Earl of Rosebery, the retiring president, was introduced by the Mayor of Brighton.

Lord Aberdare took for the subject of his address "Crime." Perhaps of all countries, he observed, England was that in which the conditions of life have been and still are most conducive to the increase of crime. What was the position of the nation at the middle of the present century? We were growing indeed in wealth and population; national education and general intelligence had advanced; yet our gaols were full to overflowing, and our colonies were beginning to resist the further influx of criminals. Between 1805 and 1841, while population had increased by 79 per cent, the increase of criminals had been 482 per cent. We now approach the portal of a brighter period. The fourteen years between 1842 and 1855 showed decisive proofs that the progress of crime had at length received a check. During that time the population of England and Wales had increased by 2,500,000, yet there was no increase of crime; in the second place, while the number of commitments was thus slightly reduced, the increased number of convictions testified to the more vigorous and successful administration of the law. Concurrent with these improved results was a diminution in the severer sentences, showing the decreasing number of the more atrocious crimes, for, while the sentences of transportation and penal servitude had in the first period of seven years averaged 3727 annually, they had fallen in the second to 2949, an average annual reduction of 778. During the nineteen years since 1855 the increase of population had been 4,475,000. Murders had not greatly decreased, but crimes of violence were annually diminishing. These improvements had been taking place notwithstanding many defects in the law and many adverse circumstances, an inefficient police, a corrupting prison system, laws outrageously severe, an ignorant population, a bad poor law, and a population congregated in large towns under debasing moral and sanitary conditions. We had done much to remedy these defects. Our police force had been made efficient. Our detective system had been improved. Our prisons were no longer the demoralising agents they once were, though they had still evil results. Industrial schools had taught many hundred youths. The result might be illustrated by a single fact. In 1869 and 1870 he had occasion to consult with Colonel Henderson, the late chairman of the board of directors of convict prisons, and with Colonel Du Cane, the present one, as to the accommodation which it would be necessary to provide for male convicts in consequence of the entire cessation of transportation and the recent lengthening of sentences of penal servitude. They advised that provision ought gradually to be made for the maximum number of 11,500 male prisoners, which number, they thought, would probably be reached in 1875. Yet such had been the rapid diminution of sentences of penal servitude since 1869 that accommodation for 8500 was now considered sufficient. He did not deny that during the last two years crimes of violence, which for a long period had been diminishing, had increased in certain limited portions of the country. But he believed that increase to be due to transitory causes; because it was almost wholly confined to the counties in which mining operations are most extensive, and in which of late wages had been raised so rapidly and largely. He had observed with surprise the frequent assumption that the

Acts of 1863, introduced by Sir C. Adderley, had put an end to garroting and greatly reduced the number of robberies with violence. Both assumptions were utterly without foundation in fact. The singular outbreak of garroting first occurred in July, 1862. There were many victims to it during the summer and early autumn, but when, in November, 1862, he (Lord Aberdare) was appointed Under-Secretary to the Home Department, the offence had practically ceased. But not so the public terror, nor the use to which it was turned by interested persons. The greater part of the real offenders were soon after tried and sentenced to heavy punishments, and garroting went out of fashion. In the following March Sir C. Adderley brought in his bills authorising flogging for this and similar offences; these bills became law, in spite of Sir G. Grey's opposition, and they have ever since had the credit of having suppressed a crime which had disappeared long before they were heard of in Parliament. Lord Aberdare next went into elaborate statistics showing that education and crime were connected, and to prove that the Education Acts had done a great deal of good. Upon these facts he founded a plea for compulsion. Next he considered the poor law, and trusted that recent warnings would prevent the lax administration which invariably increased crime. To sanitary improvements he also attributed much good. Passing to the people who committed crime, he charged Irishmen, the least criminal at home, with being the most criminal in England and Scotland. Whence did this arise? The only explanation he could offer was that, even more than the migrating Englishman or Scotchman, the Irishman suffered from being removed from his home and the many safeguards, social and religious, which there environed him. It was a necessity of our national position that a large part of our population should forsake the shelter of their homes. They could not avoid temptation; they must learn to face and to conquer it, or to perish. And, such being the law of our existence, it followed that a good education, in the largest sense of the word, was at once the best instrument of success in life and the strongest security against vice and crime. While neglecting no precaution, while attacking the great citadel of crime on every side and with every weapon, our most assured hope of success must ever rest upon the increased morality and the manly intelligence of the people. The moral he would draw from the history of the past and the picture of the present was not that we should contentedly and lazily acquiesce in the present state of things as being about the best which human means and human effort could attain, but that, gathering confidence from past experience, we should extend and enlarge those direct agencies which had been successfully tried, and enter resolutely upon those new and indirect paths which were opening around us with so fair a promise of good. We had received from those who immediately preceded us a world much better than they found it; let it not be our fault if we do not transmit it to our successors improved, purified and invigorated.

The President, who spoke for upwards of two hours, was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.

The Speaker of the House of Commons moved a vote of thanks to Lord Aberdare, and remarked that he had adopted the sound course of adhering to one subject, and dealing with it in a most exhaustive manner.

LAW AND POLICE.

Under the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts the Michaelmas sittings will begin on Nov. 2 and end on Dec. 21. The Christmas Vacation will begin on Dec. 24 and close on Jan. 6.

The first meeting of the creditors of the firm of Alexander, Pearse, and Collie was held yesterday week. The petitioning creditors were the London and Westminster Bank, who proved debts to the extent of £50,000 and upwards. One of the partners was senior partner in the firm of Collie and Co., and it was the stoppage of that firm which brought this one also into difficulties. Debts were proved amounting to £157,605.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, a clerk in the Bank of England, was committed for trial, on Wednesday, at the Mansion House, on a charge of embezzlement. His work was to make up the silver received into bags of £100 each, and from four of these he abstracted sums amounting to £65 17s. 6d., using the money, as he said, to pay a lawyer's bill.

Dr. Kenealy and his two eldest sons, in company with the printer of the notorious *Englishman*, on Monday reappeared at Guildhall in reference to an alleged libel upon Mr. George Potter. Sir R. Carden, after hearing the evidence given, decided that the incriminated article constituted a libel, and that the case was therefore one for a jury. As against Mr. Bradley, the printer, the case was formally adjourned for the completion of the depositions previous to his commitment to take his trial. With regard to Mr. Maurice Kenealy, the registered proprietor of the *Englishman*, he is to be indicted before the grand jury.

Karl Werdmüller, supposed to be a lunatic at large, was, on Tuesday, ordered by Mr. Vaughan, at Bow-street, to be taken to the workhouse, for a week and examined by a medical man. He had challenged a police-sergeant to fight a duel with him on Wimbledon-common with sticks, pistols, swords, knives, or anything. At the same court, last

week, Cavalier Filliter, described as a Captain in the Army, was fined £5 for assaulting a traveller named George Dore and using bad language to him and his wife.

Two months, with hard labour, was last week inflicted, at Marlborough-street, on Mr. George C. Brown, a sub-Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets Militia, for disorderly conduct in the Haymarket and assaulting the police. His brother, for similar conduct, was fined 20s., or fourteen days' imprisonment. Last Saturday fourteen boys were fined each in the sum of 10s. and 2s. costs for throwing stones at the trees in Kensington Gardens. On Monday four youths were fined in sums of five and ten shillings each for street gambling on Sunday. For picking the pocket of a young lady at St. George's Church, on the occasion of the recent marriage of Mr. W. H. Gladstone and the Hon. Gertrude Stuart, Stanley Adams was sentenced, on Monday, to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, Thomas Corderoy was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and to be under police supervision for seven years afterwards, for stealing a horse, and cart; and the same punishment was awarded to William Henry Woodcock, a hawker, and Edwin Cox, two old offenders, for watch and cloth robberies.—Samuel Emanuel Benjamin, who was convicted last week of stealing a large quantity of furniture, was, on Tuesday, sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour, and to be under police supervision for five years afterwards; James Middleton, a tailor, who has had five years' penal servitude for larceny, to seven years' penal servitude and seven years' police supervision for stealing half a sovereign; and William George Stock, to twelve months' hard labour for robbing his father.—Sarah Hanson, late cook and housekeeper to Mr. Alex. Clarke, of Lancaster-gate, Bayswater-road, was found guilty, on Wednesday, of having stolen a diamond star brooch and other articles, the whole valued at £300, from her employer, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour. No evidence was offered against Crouch, who was formally acquitted; and sentence on Wilkinson was postponed to afford her an opportunity of giving information relative to some missing articles. James Burke, a strong able-bodied man, was sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, for twelve months as an incorrigible rogue and vagabond. The prisoner had undergone eleven previous convictions for similar offences. A lad of eighteen, found guilty of watch-robbery, was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude and seven years' police supervision.

At Kingston-on-Thames, last week, Maria Dinman, who, it appears, is a duly licensed female cabdriver, summoned John Kemp, a cabdriver, for hindering her in taking a fare. The complainant, who wore her badge, said she was a cab owner and driver, and was at Surbiton station. A lady was about to enter her cab, when the defendant called out that she could not drive, and she had to get the lady another cab. The defendant was fined £1 7s. 6d., the chairman saying he had behaved in a very ungenerous way.

William Dalzell Pearce, formerly a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, was on Monday sentenced at Windsor Quarter Sessions to one day's imprisonment for obtaining by false pretences £35 from Emile Greseler, head waiter at the Castle Hotel, Windsor. Prisoner, who pleaded guilty to the charge, had been in gaol since April 13.

A robbery has been made on the premises of Mr. J. E. Mitchell, watchmaker, Sunderland. Gold and silver articles to the value of between £800 and £900, including all the watches and jewellery which had been left for repair, have been carried off.

Few acts of brutality are recorded.—Thomas George Wainwright, a younger brother of the prisoner under remand for the murder of Harriet King, has been taken into custody on suspicion of being an accessory after the fact. Several circumstances of a suspicious nature have induced the detectives to take this course, amongst others the fact that he admits having bought the chopper and shovel found by the grave in the house at Whitechapel-road.—Patrick Docherty, who was sentenced to death for murdering John Miller, at Rutherglen-bridge, near Glasgow, was hanged on Tuesday morning in the South Prison, Glasgow.

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The following gentlemen, among others, have already con-
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J. E. Millais, Esq., R.A.
The Earl of Clarendon.
W. Calder Marshall, Esq., R.A.
Lord de Lisle and Dudley.
E. W. Wynn, Esq.
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G. D. Leslie, Esq., A.R.A.
G. Cruikshank, Esq.
F. A. Marshall, Esq.
Baron Alfred Rothschild.
Lord Carlington.
Tom Taylor, Esq.
Notice to Artists.—The Society will be prepared to receive pic-
tures and other works of art for exhibition on and after Dec. 1.
No pictures or other objects of art will be received after Dec. 11.
The Society's Gold Medal and £100 will be awarded for the best
Oil Painting exhibited; as also the Society's Gold Medal and £50
for the best Water Colour; and the Society's Gold Medal and £25
for the best Statue. Five Silver Medals and five Bronze Medals
will also be placed at the disposal of the Art Committee for award
for special merit.

In view of the amount of £3000 will also be given away for dis-
tribution amongst Fellows and Season-Ticket-holders in the Art
Union of the Society, and these prizes will be mainly selected
from the Society's Gallery.

The acceptance or rejection of pictures and the award of the
Society's medals will be left solely in the hands of the Art Com-
mittee.

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM AND SUMMER

AND WINTER GARDEN SOCIETY.

BALLOT OF FELLOWS.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of becoming Fellows of the
Royal Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden Society should
at once send for an application form to the Secretary, and re-
turn them to the offices of the Society.

As hereafter members will only be elected when vacancies
occur, original applicants will be balloted for in order of applica-
tion.

ELECTION AND PRIVILEGES OF FELLOWS.

1. Every candidate for admission as a Fellow or Member shall
be proposed at one election meeting and balloted for at the next.

2. Fellows will alone have the right of admission on Sundays,
together with the privilege of writing orders for two.

3. All Fellows balloted for and elected by the Council of Fel-
lows, or by the Executive for the time being, will be entitled to
free admission on all occasions on which the building is open, as
also to the free use of the Reading-Rooms and Library, and a
ticket free in the Art Union of the Society.

4. Three special fêtes will be held annually, at which Fellows,
members, and their nominees will alone be entitled to be present.
These fêtes will be amongst the most exclusive and fashionable
of the forthcoming season.

5. By the rule incorporated in the Articles of Association of
the society, no Fellow is in any way liable to contribute to the
debts and liabilities of the society beyond his donation of £5 5s.
and his annual subscription of £2 2s.

BRUCE PHILLIPS, Secretary.

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the Mutual London and Provincial Co-operative Society
(Limited), and not requiring the stock, will shortly offer it at a
great reduction from the "Mutual" price.

Catalogues, showing the original and reduced prices, will be
forwarded in due course, or may be had, when ready, upon
application.

Members and the Public are further informed that tickets for
the year 1876 may be obtained now upon payment of the usual
fee of 2s. 6d.

Life Tickets, which are at present 10s. 6d., will be 21s. on and
after Jan. 1 next. By order of the Board,

THOMAS R. SMITH, Secretary.

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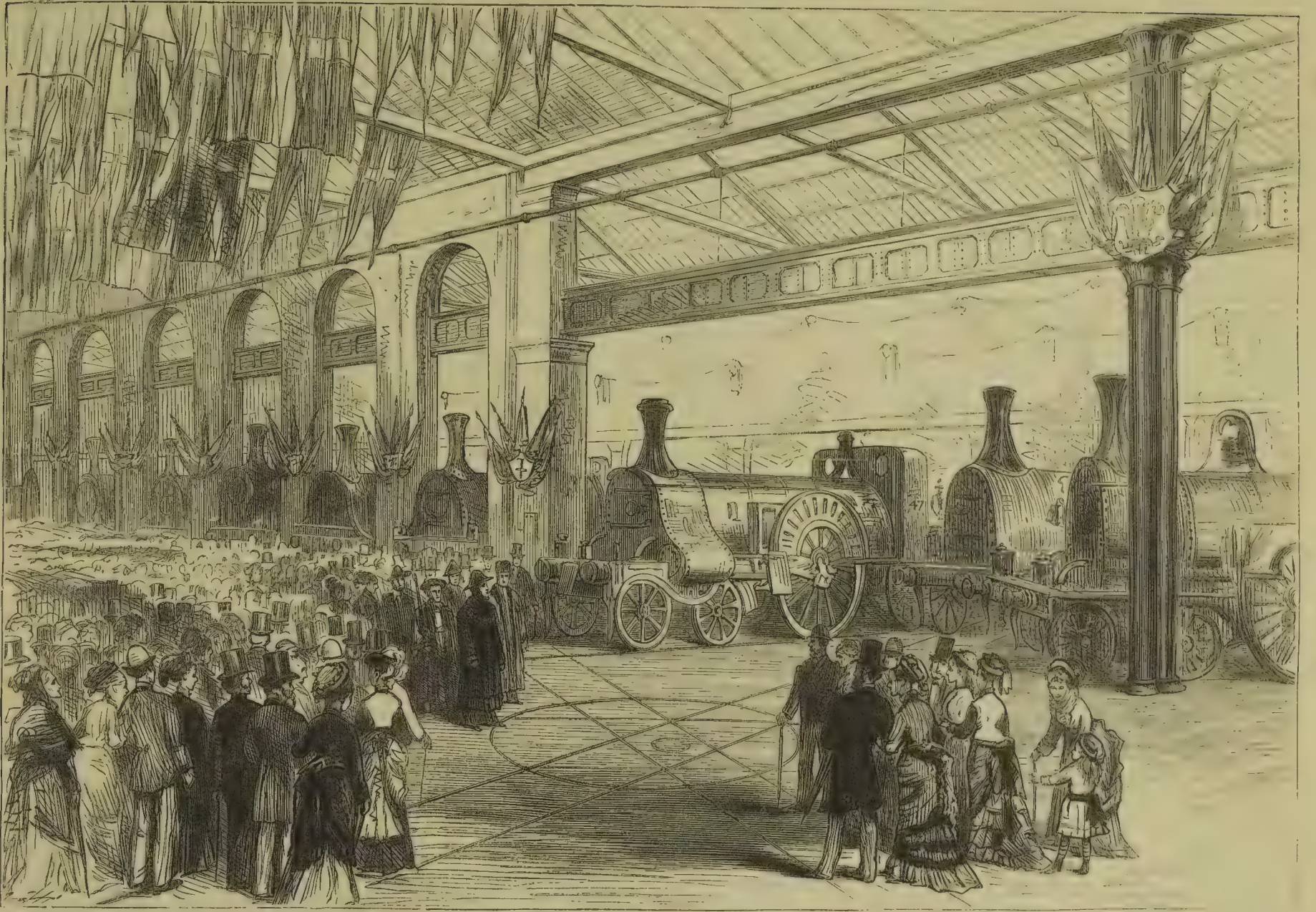
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THE WESTMINSTER AQUARIUM.

We give a view of the spacious and handsome building which for some time has been in course of erection on a site in the Broad Sanctuary and Tothill-street, Westminster. It was in November, 1873, that the idea of establishing in the metropolis a grand Aquarium, combined with a Summer and Winter Garden, presented itself to Mr. W. W. Robertson, who requested Mr. Bedborough, the architect, to prepare a preliminary plan. This was done, and a company was formed for the purpose of executing the project. The result of a limited competition was the selection of Mr. Bedborough as the architect of the building, the first stone of which was laid last February by Mrs. Bedborough, the architect's wife. The site, which covers about two and a half acres of land, was acquired at a cost of £80,000, or about 9s. per square foot, which can hardly be a high price compared with that recently given for the site of the new opera-house on the Thames Embankment, not far from the Aquarium. The contract for the building was undertaken by Messrs. Lucas Brothers for the sum of £88,000. It is hoped that for the sum named the works will be completed by the contractors, who are under an engagement to hand them over to the company by Christmas next.

The establishment will include, first and foremost, the marine menagerie, for which tanks of enormous dimensions have been constructed; a conservatory suited, as the seasons change, to the requirements of a summer and winter garden; a restaurant of the higher class, with very pleasant surroundings; a spacious concert-hall, adaptable to theatrical uses; a fine-art gallery, to which many proprietors of works of art have offered to contribute by loan; a library, with reading and writing-rooms; a promenade which will command the enjoyment at once of orchestral music and all the sights in connection with the aquarium; billiard and smoking-rooms, adjacent to the restaurant; a skating-rink; and such minor attractions as the ample scope and resources of the establishment may from time to time suggest.

The new Aquarium will form a prominent architectural feature in the neighbourhood. It is very substantial, built of red Farnham bricks, with Portland and Bath stone dressings, elaborately carved. The extreme length of the building from its eastern frontage to the western boundary near St. James's Park Station, is 600 ft. What is called the "front hall," at the east end, is 85 ft. in width and 140 ft. in depth. This elevation is surmounted in the centre by an ornamental segmental arch, flanked on each side by a tower. The face of the elevation is decorated with richly-sculptured festoons of fruit and flowers. The upper stage of the towers is open, divided by red Aberdeen granite columns. The angle-piers, the capitals to the columns, the dressings and spandrels, are executed in Portland stone. There will be two towers at the north-east and south-east angles. The roofs of the towers, in two stages, are covered with zinc tiles, completed with ornamental hips, and surmounted by vane rods. Above the ground floor are large circular panes in Portland stone, inclosing massive sculptured figures of dolphins and mermaids, the panels being divided by stone pilasters. The elevation is surmounted by a bold cornice and balustrade, upon which rest vases. The extreme south-west angle of the elevation is carried to a greater height than the rest of the building. The works in the interior of the building are being actively pushed forward. The huge reservoirs for the supply of salt water to the show and reserve tanks, situated in the basement at a depth of 20 ft. below the ground floor, are already completed. They are nine in number, and occupy an aggregate length of 263 ft. and a width of 53 ft., and are capable of containing over 800,000 gallons of water, one-fourth of which will be fresh water and all the remaining portion salt. The reservoirs are cylindrical in form and faced with asphalt. This operation was attended with considerable difficulty, more especially as regards the asphalt of the face of the crown of the cylinders or tunnels. In order to preserve the salt water from the chemical action of the iron pipes through which it will have to pass, the face of the pipes and valves is covered with vulcanite, and the tanks are all asphalted. At the west end of the reservoirs are two wells communicating with them, 15 ft. in depth and 8 ft. square. One of these wells is in communication with the fresh water reservoirs, the other with the salt water, and the water will be pumped up through them from the reservoirs into the several tanks by two engines of 20-horse-power nominal, but capable of working at a much higher power. All the large tanks for fish on the north and south sides of the centre avenue have polished granite sills, and are lighted both from the top and the back. The plate glass in front of them is one inch in thickness. The whole of the flooring will be laid with encaustic tiles on concrete cement.

The promenade, or winter and summer garden, is about 400 ft. long by 150 ft. wide. It is approached from the Tothill-street front by two bold entrances, which are surmounted by pediments; in the centre are representations of Neptune and the sea-horse, above which rises a figure of Britannia 12 ft. in height. The roof over the central portion, or avenue, is semi-circular in form, and is chiefly of iron and glass. It will be glazed on the principle of Rendle's patent. By this invention all woodwork is covered by the metal and glass, no putty is used in glazing, and bent glass is entirely dispensed with. The width of the main avenue or promenade is 80 ft., being 8 ft. wider than that of the Crystal Palace. The height of the gallery from the floor of the promenade is 16 ft., and from this level to the springing of the vaulted roof is about 16 ft. The whole height from the floor level to the top of the roof is 72 ft. The galleries extend all round the building, and are 40 ft. in width, a large portion at the east end adjoining the dining-rooms being set apart for refreshments. On the north side in the centre is the large orchestra, 60 ft. by 40 ft. The concert-room at the west end is a noble and lofty apartment, and is capable, from its height and dimensions, of being converted into a large and handsome theatre. It is 106 ft. long and 66 ft. in width. The stage will be 30 ft. in width to the sides of the proscenium, and 40 ft. in depth. There are also two galleries, in which, together with the ground-floor space, there will be accommodation for an audience of 2500 persons. About 800 tons of iron have been used in the construction of the building. Mr. Bedborough, the architect, is personally superintending the works.

The situation has great advantages. The east end of the building opens on the Broad Sanctuary of Westminster. It faces the Abbey Towers, St. Margaret's Church, and the Houses of Parliament; has on its immediate left, and within a hundred yards or so, Birdcage-walk and St. James's Park, with the Horseguards, Charing-cross, St. James's-street, and Piccadilly a few minutes' walk beyond; is between two stations of the Metropolitan Railway, and is easy of approach either by Victoria-street, Whitehall, the Thames Embankment, or Westminster Bridge.

The society's first ballot for the election of Fellows was held yesterday week. Six hundred and thirty-two ladies and gentlemen came up for election, of whom four hundred and sixty-three were duly elected. Amongst these were many persons of distinction.

The new Act for the Prevention of the Adulteration of Food and Drugs has come into operation.

MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.

Signs of approaching winter are now apparent, in music as in nature—one of the most welcome in the former respect being the return of the excellent Saturday Concerts at Sydenham, the twentieth season of which opened last week. The programme offered no absolute novelty, but was, nevertheless, full of interest. Beethoven's first symphony (in C major) was finely given by the band, this having been the commencement of performances of the whole series of his nine works of the kind in regular order during the present season. The concert began with the late Sir Sterndale Bennett's overture, "The Naiades," and concluded with Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer"—having also comprised Herr Wilhelmj's splendid performance of the first movement of a violin concerto by Paganini, and a transcription of a nocturne of Chopin's. The vocalists were Mdle. Cristino and Mr. Lloyd. Mr. Manns was warmly welcomed on his reappearance at the conductor's desk, where he has so long and worthily presided.

The present series of concerts is to bring forward many works of great interest, some for the first time. Among them are—A motet for chorus, by Palestrina; Handel's Chandos Te Deum, in B flat; Mendelssohn's 95th Psalm, with final (MS.) chorus; Schubert's Grand Duo in C (op. 140), orchestrated by Joachim, and allegro for strings in C minor (1820); Schumann's overture, "Rheinweinlied" (with chorus); Weber's "Rondo all' Ongarese," for bassoon; Brahms's "Rinaldo," cantata for solo tenor, chorus of men's voices, and orchestra (op. 50); Raff's Symphony No. 4, in G minor; "Mazurka, Polonaise, and Russisch" (from op. 174), arranged for orchestra by the composer; R. Volkmann's overture to Shakespeare's "Richard III.," extracts from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," and other operas; Liszt's Der Tanz in der Dorfschenke (Mephisto Waltz), from "Zwei Episoden aus Lenau's Faust," for orchestra; Rubinstein's concerto for piano, with orchestra, No. 3, and scena for soprano and orchestra; the andante and finale from Sir J. Benedict's second symphony in C; the late Mr. Pierson's "Macbeth," a symphonic poem for orchestra; concerto for piano (with orchestra), by Mr. J. F. Barnett; a similar work for violin, by Mr. H. Holmes; a Magnificat for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, by Mr. E. Prout, &c. The long list of vocal and instrumental artists engaged includes the names of many celebrities.

Mdile. Ostava Torriani appeared as Leonora in the English version of "Il Trovatore," brought out by the Carl Rosa Opera Company, at the Princess's Theatre, last week. Of the previous performances of this meritorious young artist we have recently spoken, and have now again to recognise her accomplishments as displayed in the instance just referred to, when she sang with both refinement and power, and was greatly applauded in the principal situations. Mr. Santley's Count di Luna is the same fine performance as that which has many times been given by him on our Italian opera stage. As usual, he had to repeat the aria "Il balen." Miss Lucy Franklin as Azucena, and Mr. Nordblom as Manrico, both sang with care and intelligence. The admirable orchestra was again a conspicuous feature in the performance; and the chorus was, as previously, of high efficiency—Mr. Carl Rosa's skilful conducting having been an important aid to the general effect. "Il Trovatore" was repeated on Monday, "Faust" on Tuesday, "The Porter of Havre" on Wednesday; and for Thursday "The Siege of Rochelle" was announced—an interesting revival, after some years interval, of the work by which Balfe achieved his first renown. The afternoon performances of the Carl Rosa Company are being successfully continued at the Alexandra Palace.

Saturday night's promenade concert at Covent Garden Theatre brought forward a very interesting novelty—an orchestral arrangement, by Signor Ardit (the conductor), of some of the principal portions of "Aida"—Verdi's latest opera. The selection comprises vocal pieces, the instrumental prelude to the opera, ballet and procession music, &c. The adaptation is very effectively made, and brings into use the full powers of the orchestra, supplemented by the band of the Coldstream Guards. Some of the principal players are furnished with occasional solos, affording good opportunities for the display of their skilful execution—a special feature in the full effects being the introduction of six trumpets of the ancient Egyptian form. The "Aida" selection will no doubt prove to be a powerful attraction, as offering specimens of a remarkable work which has yet to be produced on our opera stage. Herr Wilhelmj's magnificent violin-playing continues to be received with enthusiastic applause; and the programmes are altogether strong in interest and variety. Wednesday was a Wagner night, and Friday was to be a French night.

Winter music will soon be finally established, by the resumption of the Monday Popular Concerts on Nov. 8, and of those of the Sacred Harmonic Society on Nov. 26.

The Worcester Journal states that Lady Emily Foley has sent a contribution of £50 to be added to the collections made in the cathedral for the clergy charities of the three dioceses of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, together with the following remarks:—"I much regret the change that has been made in the way of holding the Worcester Festival this year, thus depriving the public of hearing and enjoying the grand compositions of the greatest masters in music to the utmost advantage—viz., in a cathedral, where the solemnity and grandeur of the building add so materially to the religious effect and feeling of those who listen to the sublime music, raising their thoughts to heaven and to the God who made them and redeemed them, when at the same time their ears and minds were instructed in the best manner for the enjoyment of the highest kind of music."

THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The late failures on the part of managers committed in regard to dramas adapted from the French made us more pleased than usual, on Saturday, with the decided success of a new and original piece by an English writer. Mr. H. J. Byron is remarkably fortunate, and has produced few doubtful dramas, the large majority of his pieces having been exceptionally prosperous. The title of Mr. Byron's new comedy is "Married in Haste." The plot is very simple. In this particular Mr. Byron follows the modern style of drama. Plays of an early date are generally perplexed in construction and over-elaborate in execution; those of our time are contented with single plots and easy dialogue. Mr. Byron's is the middle style of modern comedy, calculated to develop the manners of middle-class life. The drama before us mainly deals with ordinary experiences, and depends more upon liveliness of treatment than novelty of subject. We may at once say that the materials are old, with a new gloss upon them. It is exceedingly well acted. Mr. Howe, as a retired manufacturer—esteeming nothing as excellent but what brings money; proud of his new house and furniture, and reasonably fond of his wife and daughter, the latter of whom shows talent in drawing—gives to the entire action a tone of reality that speedily conciliates

the faith of the audience. Miss Emily Thorne is equally good as his shrewd and somewhat shrewish wife, not without ambition, though of a vulgar type. The heroine is admirably impersonated by Miss Carlotta Addison, who, as Ethel Grainger, looks the amiable and intelligent artist, who has so well benefited by the teaching of Augustus Grenville (Mr. Charles Warner). The first act is a brief drama in itself. The state of the relation between Ethel and Augustus is soon perceived, and Mr. Grainger's indignation is kindled against the latter for having abused his opportunity; but when Mr. Gibson Greene (Mr. H. J. Byron) discovers to the interested parties that the seeming drawing-master is really the heir to six thousand a year, they consent incontinently to their immediate union. A new person then appears upon the scene, Mr. Percy Pendragon (Mr. Hermann Vezin), who is Grenville's uncle, and soon shows that he has felt himself neglected in the matter of his nephew's hasty marriage. Shorn of his usual supplies, Mr. Grenville's resources soon fail, and the new-married couple are thrown upon their talents for the means of subsistence. New difficulties arise, and mutual jealousies. Man and wife become rival artists; and the former will not permit the paintings of the latter to be sold, while the latter suspects her husband's intentions in regard to an aristocratic lady whose portrait he is engaged in taking. Mr. Greene, the guardian deity of the piece, would reconcile the parties, but in vain; and the sudden resolution of Mr. and Mrs. Grainger to withdraw their daughter leaves the case hopeless. The Graingers have squandered their property in speculations, and are glad now to owe their income partly to the art-earnings of their daughter. Again Mr. Greene interferes beneficially, and purchases for Mr. Pendragon the lady's pictures, and by this patronage fosters her genius. Mr. Grenville, too, has resolved on hard work, and succeeded in getting academical honours. A crisis now occurs; the uncle is reconciled to his nephew and his protégée, and the curtain falls on the happiness of the family. The charm of the piece lies in its dialogue, which is throughout bright and witty, full of point, and not seldom provoking laughter by its peculiar humour. Mr. Byron has given himself many good things to say, and Mr. Vezin acted with a care and intelligence which much conduced to the prosperity of the new drama.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment reopened on Monday with "Eyes and No Eyes," by Mr. W. S. Gilbert; "A Tale of Old China," by Mr. F. C. Burnand, and a musical sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled "Clever People." The performance was greatly approved by a numerous and appreciative audience.

The exhibition, at St. James's Hall, of Messrs. Hamilton's splendid series of pictures, taking the beholder across the Atlantic, through the United States of America, and home again, will close on this day week.

NORTH-WEST AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

It is now proposed to open Central Africa from the neighbourhood of Cape July, opposite the Canary Islands, a point distant only about 1500 miles from England. Many are the attempts which have been made at various periods and from different points to penetrate the great African continent, but every effort failed through unhealthy climate, high ranges of mountains, swamps, and savage population. These insuperable difficulties are avoided by the route now proposed, besides its being nearest our shores and shortest and most direct into Central Africa. These are recommendations of the highest value. According to the researches of travellers and other information about the country through which it is proposed to pass, the plan seems easy to accomplish, since a great tract of the western desert is one vast depression, known as El Jüff, supposed to be many feet below the level of the sea. This hollow is the dry bed of an ancient inland sea; now dry on account of a huge sandbar which has accumulated across the entrance of the channel called the Belta, which keeps back the waters of the Atlantic from flowing into its former bed. El Jüff is covered with marine salt, Atlantic shells, and other remains, clearly proving it to have been connected with the ocean at a comparatively recent period. The promoters of the scheme propose clearing away the sandbar at the mouth of the Belta and admitting the waters of the Atlantic to cover its former bed, which would establish a direct water communication with Timbuctoo, on the Upper Niger, thus opening Central Africa to commerce and civilisation and opening an outlet for British manufacture of the greatest magnitude.

An expedition is expected to leave England in November to make a preliminary survey of the coast opposite the Canary Islands, for the purpose of finding a suitable position for a harbour and commercial and missionary station, and also to make a survey of the dry bed of the ancient inland sea and the Belta Channel, to obtain levels and other necessary information, to establish the most feasible way of carrying out the plan. Instructions have been sent from the Foreign Office to her Majesty's representatives at Morocco and Teneriffe to afford all proper assistance to the proposed expedition. The Earl of Derby has secured the interest and assistance of the authorities of the Canary Islands in furthering this object. His Lordship has also instructed her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon to obtain every facility from the Portuguese Government in examining records of the country through which it is proposed to open Central Africa.

A fund is being raised at the Mansion House to defray the expense of the survey.

During the recent storm a whale, forty-seven feet in length, was washed ashore on the strand at Ballymacaw, in the county of Waterford. It was taken possession of by the coastguards.

The ratepayers of Birkenhead, which numbers about 65,000 inhabitants, have decided against the establishment of a School Board in the town by 2075 votes against 345.

The Duke of Somerset presided yesterday week at the annual dinner of the Warminster Farmers' Club, at the Town Hall, Salisbury. Mr. E. P. Bouverie, late M.P. for Kilmarnock, was among the speakers.

The Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom, which held its first meeting in the provinces last year at Leeds, is this year to meet at Liverpool, on the invitation of the Incorporated Law Society of that town.

The polling at Blackburn took place on Thursday week, and, as was stated in a large portion of last week's issue, Mr. Thwaites, the Conservative candidate, was declared elected by a majority of 960, having polled 5792 votes against 4832 given for Mr. Hibberd.—Mr. Thomas Thornhill, jun., the Conservative candidate for West Suffolk, was returned last Saturday without opposition.

The fungus-show in connection with the Cryptogamic Society of Scotland was opened last Saturday in the City Hall, Perth, and was attended with great success. The Scotsman says that this exhibition may be said to be the first of the kind ever held in Scotland, for although an exhibition of fungi took place in Aberdeen last year, it was not a special show, but was connected with an horticultural society's show.

WIDENING OF LONDON BRIDGE.

Considerable discussion has, during the last few weeks, been carried on upon this subject in many of the daily and other papers. The Illustration we now give may help to elucidate the question and correct the erroneous impressions that some people may have been led into by the opinions expressed by many writers ignorant of the proposed scheme, and of the reasons upon which it was based.

The present bridge was commenced in March, 1824, and opened in August, 1831, soon after which occurrence the old London Bridge, built by Peter of Colechurch in the twelfth century, was pulled down, and the old materials distributed round the piers and starlings of the new bridge, as a break-water and protection to the foundations.

For very many years complaints have been made, and petitions presented to the Court of Common Council, for increased communication between Southwark and the City of London; and it has been shown by a careful observation of the traffic that this has increased to an extent never contemplated when the bridge was designed and built. In 1852 a scheme was proposed to widen the bridge by constructing foot-paths on each side and widening the bridge about 15 feet. The Bridge House committee, to whom this question was intrusted, called in Sir John Rennie, the constructor of the bridge, and others. It was also proposed and thought that the question might be deferred by adopting more careful police regulations as to the traffic, and after a considerable trial this was found so effective as to induce the consideration of widening to be abandoned for the time. A few years later, the traffic again having increased, similar complaints and petitions recurred;

and, finally, in 1874, a petition, most numerous and influentially signed, induced the Common Council to direct the Bridge House Estates committee to consider and report to the court the best means of affording additional accommodation for the traffic across London Bridge.

The Bridge House committee, having duly met and considered the various schemes that had from time to time been before them, instructed the City Architect, Mr. Horace Jones, with such professional assistance as he might deem requisite, to report upon the question. After full consideration of the whole problem placed before him, based on accurate data as to the condition of the present bridge and the nature of the weight borne by the foundations, &c., the City Architect, in conjunction with Mr. Charles Hutton Gregory, prepared the design, a view of which we now present to our readers.

This design was fully considered and approved by the Bridge House committee, who were cognisant of the difficulties of the case; and their approval of the scheme as the best under the circumstances was indorsed by a very large majority of the Common Council.

It will be seen that the leading idea is to widen the bridge by the addition, on each side, of wrought-iron arched ribs, carried on piers built over the present starlings or cutwaters of the bridge. By this means 22 ft. is added to the width of the bridge, giving 54 ft. of roadway for carriage traffic, and footways on each side 11 ft. 1 in. wide.

It is to be regretted that, without further information than could be gathered from a short paragraph in the newspapers, many persons of more or less knowledge and position considered it seemly to take a position of unqualified opposition to the proposed scheme. As the design has become better

understood, notices of it have become considerably modified in tone; and it is not too much to say that those who have examined the question most carefully, and are best qualified to take in the full weight of the various conditions, have most commended and approved the design.

Mr. Horace Jones and Mr. Charles Hutton Gregory are both gentlemen of high professional standing, and as little likely as any of their critics to recommend an architectural barbarism. In their report the merit of Mr. Rennie's design is fully dwelt on, and they are quite aware that only the urgency of the circumstances could warrant the Corporation in any modification or alteration of the present bridge.

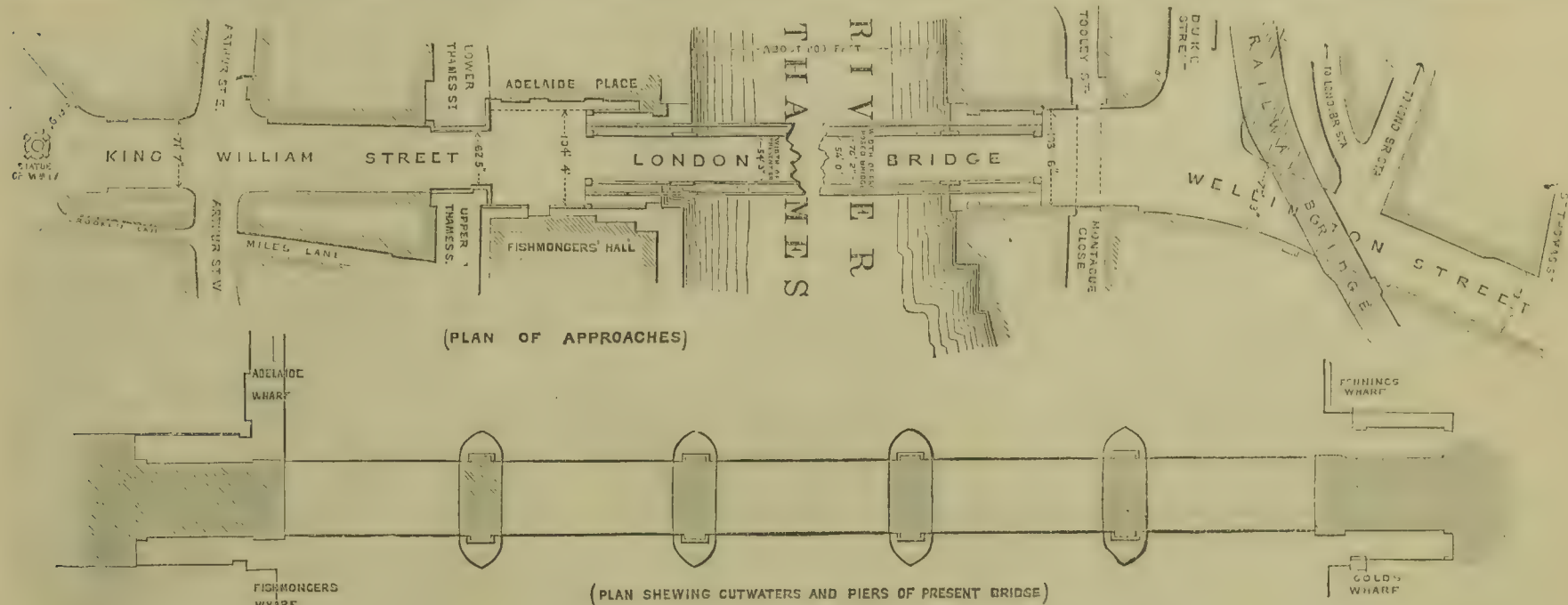
It will also be observed in this design that the full sweep of Rennie's fine elliptic granite arch—152 ft. is the span of the centre arch—is fully shown, together with keystone voussoirs or arch stones, whilst the designers of the addition have boldly taken a segment for the form of their arch girder, giving the full harmony of contrast to the two arches, and will, when executed, we are sure, be generally approved.

THE RAILWAY JUBILEE.

When Alexander Keith Johnston published his complete general gazetteer of the world, in May, 1859, Darlington, the scene of last week's Railway Jubilee, was a quiet market town, with a population of 11,582 inhabitants, "many of whom were Friends." Since then it has received its charter of incorporation, and has seen a Friend attired in civic robes of gorgeous fashion, and has sent its Quaker representative to Parliament—since then it has



(ELEVATION OF CENTRE ARCH OF LONDON BRIDGE
SHOWING PROPOSED MODE OF WIDENING THE "BRIDGE.")



(PLAN OF APPROACHES)

(PLAN SHOWING CUTWATERS AND PIERS OF PRESENT BRIDGE)

THE PROPOSED WIDENING OF LONDON BRIDGE.

witnessed the development of the iron-smelting trade to an extent that at the outset was undreamt of by the majority of the older sort of natives, and it has widened its borders and increased its muster-roll of inhabitants to the tune of some 30,000 souls. St. Cuthbert's Church and the clock-tower-at-Westminster-like market-place are the principal objects that strike the attention of the stranger who visits Darlington for the first time. For the rest the town is not devoid of handsome and well-appointed buildings, notably several in Northgate and the Bank in High-row, and there are here and there streets that are rather picturesque. Darlington is blessed with a plenitude of schools and educational institutions, many of which owe their existence, and most have been indebted for help in time of need, to the Quakers, chief of whom are, and for generations have been, the Peases. The point of view from which our Artist has taken his sketch is one of the very few that are available for giving a fair idea of the tout ensemble of the town. It should be mentioned that the suburbs of Darlington are considerable, and on the north side, thickly populated. Among the sylvan "lions" of the place (Darlington was always remarkable for its gardens) are Southend and Polam, two park-like retreats of great beauty. The former was the residence of the late Mr. Joseph Pease.

With regard to the unveiling of the statue of one of Darlington's chief benefactors, we may add to what we observed last week the remark that it was considered the most imposing ceremonial ever witnessed in that part of the North of England. The crowd was dangerously dense; but, thanks to the precautions of the local authorities, no accident befell any of the tens of thousands of spectators. The Lord Mayor of London, who had accepted an invitation to be present at the

Jubilee, was met at the Bank Top railway station by Mr. Pease and his co-directors, the mayors in their robes of office, and other distinguished visitors, including the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Feversham, Lord Wenlock, the Hon. Waldegrave Leslie, the Dean of Durham, Sir H. and Lady Havelock, a number of local M.P.'s, and most of the local members of the corporations who were present at Darlington that day, together with the directors of various lines. The Lord Mayor, with the procession which had gone to escort him, arrived in the market-place, which was black with people, at five o'clock, to assist at the unveiling. There was a strong quadrilateral barrier around the statue; a body of police and a battalion of rifles kept the ground. The houses seemed alive; every window was crammed. On entering the inclosure from his carriage the Duke of Cleveland was loudly cheered. He was accompanied by the Lord Mayors of London and York, and the chiefs of other corporations; Mr. Alderman Luck, chairman, and the members of the memorial committee. The civic trumpeters having blown a fanfare, and the Grenadier band having played the Russian Hymn, Mr. Alderman Luck, as chairman of the memorial committee, asked the Duke of Cleveland to unveil the statue. His Grace said, "I ask that this statue should be formally unveiled." The statue was then laid bare amid a tumult of acclamation. The band played the National Anthem, and the Duke of Cleveland rose and made a panegyric discourse on the worth and success of the deceased.

Mr. Alderman Luck next made some remarks on behalf of the presentation committee; the Mayor accepted the gift of the statue on behalf of the town; and Mr. Joseph Whitwell Pease, M.P., thanked the donors, on the part of the family, in an eloquent speech. At the close of his observations he said:—"I most sincerely hope that no man who ever bears the name

of Pease—I say it for myself and my young sons also, who are somewhere in this crowd—will ever pass the statue without some feeling of the responsibility that attaches to him, a feeling lest any angry word of his should in any degree reflect on the memory of him whom a kind and generous people have this day so much honoured. I trust, too, that they and I may ever be animated by the sentiment of the poet—

Our boast is not that we deduce our birth
From loins enthroned and rulers of the earth;
Our boast is more of higher things: we prize
The sons of parents passed into the skies.

It is not necessary for us to enter into a description of either the procession through the town or the exhibition of locomotives, both of which interesting features of the jubilee have been faithfully delineated by our Artist. With regard to the decorations at the railway station, the pavilion and tents for the banquet, we have to state that they were erected by Mr. Benjamin Edgington, of Duke-street, London Bridge. The street decorations were supplied by him, but were designed by Mr. Wallace, of Old Bond-street. The illuminations were provided by Mr. Brock, the well-known pyrotechnist.

Mr. Thomas Jessop, Alderman, steel-manufacturer, Sheffield, has offered to defray the entire cost of an hospital for women in that town, amounting to £22,000.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will celebrate their "silver wedding," which falls on the 6th inst., on the Lord Mayor's birthday, the 19th inst. There will be a dinner at the Mansion House, to which about 150 friends of the Lord Mayor are invited, and it will be followed by a dance.



THE RAILWAY JUBILEE AT DARLINGTON: THE PROCESSION.



GENERAL VIEW OF DARLINGTON.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

There is an abstract belief that of the many parts which Mr. Disraeli has played in his eventful career, the most artistic assumption is that of country gentleman. It is said that when he is in Buckinghamshire he always assumes that character and dresses the part to perfection. Some people say that he is to be seen dressed in a velvet shooting-jacket, cord breeches, and leather gaiters, all crowned by a wideawake hat, while his demeanour is in admirable keeping with his habiliments. A few days ago he enacted the country gentleman, but not in the rustic costume above mentioned, and neither with the bluff manner with which it is coincident; but he had to appear as a Grand Seigneur, as a patron, and, above all, as a pillar of the Church. It is not every landlord who enjoys the privilege of having within his park, and but a few hundred yards from his mansion, a parish church. But this is the case at Hughenden, and the structure is venerable through age, of quaint architecture, and is picturesquely placed on the bend of the hill on which the house of the Prime Minister is situated. Some restorations have been recently effected in the building, and a special ceremony took place at the reopening of the church. As, of course, Mr. Disraeli was the presiding influence, there was a foolish expectation that he would pronounce politically. Such an idea presupposes ignorance of Mr. Disraeli's knowledge of the fitness of things; and therefore, although he spoke several times, what he said was gracefully appropriate to the strict proceedings of the day. There was, however, a special feature, which probably excited surprise in the general public. It is by no means generally known that Sir William Vernon Harcourt is in private a chosen friend and associate of Mr. Disraeli; but there he was in that character on this occasion. As soon as his brief tenure of office in the Gladstone Government was over, Sir William Harcourt resumed his former rôle of a Parliamentary free lance; and, having made his first onslaughts on the chief who promoted him to office (as some people said, *faute de mieux*), he has since appeared to emancipate himself from all connection with his late colleagues, and to be bidding for the leadership in the House of the extreme Radical party. To those who are partial to cynical humour he is, no doubt, an amusing companion, and perhaps Mr. Disraeli finds him so, and fools him to the top of his bent. There is no need of alarm at the prospect of a political conjunction between the member for the city of Oxford and the Conservative Premier, although on one point of Conservatism Mr. Disraeli pinned his Radical guest—namely, that of opposition to the destruction of the Established Church, and that was something gained.

Anyone who has been in the neighbourhood of Wokingham must have soon discovered that there is about there a landed gentleman who is an influence of no common order. He is in that position which is scripturally said to be dangerous, for everyone speaks well of him. In that neighbourhood he is always spoken of as "the Squire," which is a significant and good old English title implying the performance of many duties and the exercise of many sympathies. In particular, Mr. Walter is a zealot in the cause of education; and there are in Wokingham many signs of his zeal in that regard. He has been making three public appearances lately. One of the meetings he attended was bucolical, but he did not confine his speech to the culture of the earth and the rearing of stock, but he gave a history of the Session, principally as concerned himself, and expressed enlarged opinions on several socio-political questions, and that in a cheerful, airy, and even humorous style that may have surprised those who are accustomed to hear him in the House, where he is rather sententious than otherwise. After what has been said of Mr. Walter's devotion to the cause of education it can be well understood that in addressing an audience assembled at the inauguration of an elementary school at Wokingham he displayed to advantage all his ideas of, and all his sympathies with, the subject which he well understands, and his interpretation of which is so liberal (in more senses than one) and so comprehensive.

If it were not almost profane to use such a term in connection with such a subject it might be said that education is the cuckoo-cry of members during the autumn. Thus, amongst others, there has been Mr. Cowper-Temple, who has a sort of vested right to lucubrate on the question, since he has been sub-Minister for Education, though it was in Palmerstonian times, when improvement and expansion were only as strong as, say, Mr. Cowper-Temple's own speech-making. He has been distributing, at Southampton, prizes to the successful candidates at the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations, with the effect which may be supposed to follow the gentle and platitudinous manner which characterised his delivery. But he, too, is an earnest contributor to the good cause.

That remarkable body, the electors of Peterborough, have just been enjoying the precious privilege of listening to their representative, Mr. Whalley, who so successfully makes their borough notorious, if not famous. He was nearly in his usual vein, but more practical than common, for he absolutely propounded a plan for making this country a perfect Utopia in the way of social condition, and at the same time re-uniting the Liberal party. His plan, in brief, is the disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Church, a public inquiry into the Papal aggression in England, and the abolition of customs and excise and substituting for them rates on fixed property. This at least has the merit of simplicity, and marks the directness and sequence of the mind of its proposer. But Mr. Whalley has been also prosecuting his Tichborne mission at Ipswich lately, and amidst a tempest of opposition and word-pelting, evinced his powers of endurance by speaking until close upon midnight. It should be known that Mr. Whalley has in so many words declared that in combating Jesuitism he is prepared "to be murdered," even as his follower and henchman Mr. Murphy was. Should not the public take some steps to avert such a catastrophe?

Again, in dealing with the autumnal harangues of members, it is necessary to revert to the subject of education. It has been the duty and the pleasure of Mr. Foster and Lord Frederick Cavendish, under the presidency of Sir Matthew Wilson (who was one of those adherents of the Gladstone Government upon whom honorary rewards were bestowed when that Ministry was in *extremis*, and who therefore became a Baronet) to discourse on the very important question of the education of girls. The occasion was the opening of a grammar school for girls at Bradford, and it is believed that this is the first time that that appellation has been applied to a seminary for females, and it would seem to imply a sort of robustness in the instruction which is there to be given. Mr. Foster outdid himself in the earnestness and fulness of two speeches which he made on the same day, and once more showed how thoroughly he has identified himself with that question.

The revenue returns for the quarter, half year, and year ending on Sept. 30, have been published. The receipts during the twelve months amounted to £75,916,637, a decrease of £49,582 as compared with the returns for the previous year. The half year's receipts, however, show an increase of £994,764, and those for the quarter an increase of £400,623, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1874.

NEW BOOKS.

It is only by making believe a great deal or by liberally stretching the meaning of a little word that the term "new" can be applied to the books entitled respectively *Our Sketching Club*, by the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt, M.A. (Macmillan and Co.), and *History of the English Revolution of 1688*, by Charles Duke Yonge (Henry S. King and Co.). On the other hand, they cannot, either of them, be properly called old, though by their date they belong rather to the book-season of 1874 than to that of 1875. However, there is a saying, "Better late than never," which, it is to be hoped, holds good in the case of publications and the notices of them. "Our Sketching Club," moreover, is a volume which it would be a pity not to make as widely known as possible, for it is calculated to satisfy many requirements and to meet many views, as regards both the instruction and the amusement of those countless thousands who make up the multitude of eager, indeed, but more or less imperfect and unscientific, sketchers. It is also likely to have some interest and attraction for the most highly accomplished draughtsmen and draughtswomen, who in the perusal of it will feel the joy of comparing their own pet theories with those of others who speak with authority and, possibly, of condemning the latter. It is a somewhat peculiar book, being a curious jumble of drawing-lessons, scenes from the hunting-field and fishing-ground, and love-making. It is described as a series of "letters and studies on landscape art;" and its value is enhanced by "an authorised reproduction of the lessons and woodcuts in Professor Ruskin's 'Elements of Drawing.'" Hence there is the great additional advantage of illustrations which serve for use as well as for ornament. To many readers it will probably appear that the author has his moments of weakness, and that at such a moment he listened to the voices of friends and publishers urging him to give to his work the curiously variegated form it has assumed; but there is, fortunately, an index, with the assistance whereof it is possible to separate the wheat from the tares, the living body from the mass of deadly-lively padding. No reasonable objection can be made to the plan of beguiling the reader with fictitious "transactions of a sketching club, whose members were to exchange ideas by letter or conversation," nor can regret be expressed at the "digressions into criticism and history of art," but opinions will differ as to the advisability of attempting to make instruction "palatable," and as to the wisdom of those good folks who hinted to the author that, "as male and female characters existed in the book, they would have to make love to each other." To the majority of full-grown readers this sort of by-play is generally so far from agreeable as to be positively nauseous and irritating; but it has already been pointed out how the irritation may be avoided by a proper use of the index; so that due profit, without loss of temper, may be derived from quite a little treasury of information and suggestion. As to the "History of the English Revolution of 1688," some reason for the existence of the little volume was required and is afforded in the preface, wherein the author explains that he has endeavoured to supply a want forcibly impressed upon him by his own personal experience "while engaged in preparing lectures on English history" in his capacity of Regius Professor at Queen's College, Belfast. Such authority is unimpeachable; and a bare assertion, coming from such a quarter, might suffice to produce conviction. But the assertion is justified by arguments. It is argued that "the most important transaction in our annals is unquestionably the Revolution, which established on its present foundation the Constitution under which Englishmen have ever since lived," that "of that great event Macaulay's brilliant history is too long for ordinary students," whilst "the account given in even the best school history is unavoidably far too short;" and that "the work of Hallam touches only the constitutional points, the purely historical events not coming within his plan;" and it is difficult to gainsay any one of these propositions. It becomes manifest, therefore, that there was not only room, but a call for the monograph under consideration. And the subject has been treated with commendable fulness, and at the same time with desirable brevity, in fifteen chapters, occupying 362 small pages, to which number must be added nine more for that index without which no book, especially of this kind, can be considered perfect. The volume commences with a cursory glance at the course of events under Charles I., Cromwell, and Charles II., and concludes with a short review of "the consequences and fruits of the Revolution," which "is regarded as not having been finally completed and secured till the peace of Ryswick." The ordinary student cannot henceforth complain that a narrative of an incalculably important historical episode, which every English youth ought to have at his fingers' ends, is not to be obtained in a succinct, convenient, handy, inexpensive form; Mr. Yonge's little volume renders the complaint impossible.

In the Convent of Poor Clares, Kenmare, in the county of Kerry, there is at least one nun who is evidently as busy in her cell as any bee: she is "known in religion" as Sister M. F. Clare, and not unknown in literature as Miss M. F. Cusack. Her name is on the titlepage of the gigantic volume inscribed *A History of the City and County of Cork* (Dublin: M'Glashan and Gill; Cork: Francis Guy), and on the titlepages of the two large volumes devoted to *The Speeches and Public Letters of the Liberator* (Dublin: M'Glashan and Gill). In the former work, a very megatherium among books, there is evidence of extraordinary industry, and of a desire to omit nothing that would be likely to be of use or of interest to the reader. Not only is verifiable history handled with considerable minuteness, but the probable colonisation of Cork is traced back to a period before the Deluge. It is not surprising to find that there is some little difficulty about the dates connected with the pre-Noachian era, for experience shows that they cannot always be satisfactorily settled even in the case of post-Noachian events. Historians may consider themselves fortunate if they can get their facts admitted, to say nothing of their dates. Mr. Froude is not so happy; for our learned and indefatigable nun brings against him the most frightful charges, accusing him of never having studied either English or Irish history, and of having drawn freely upon his fertile imagination for the majority of his statements. Let judges of unquestionable competence decide between the gentleman and the lady. The lady is at any rate in serious earnest, and has performed her task apparently as a labour of the deepest love. Through the assistance received from various sources she has been enabled to append to the main body of her work a geological map and "a valuable chapter on the geology of Cork," as well as "an important article on the Fauna of Cork" and "an able article on the Flora." Add to all this some authoritative "observations on the breeds of cattle in the county," a more or less complete "topographical guide to the principal places in the county Cork," a list of the high sheriffs of the county, a list of the mayors of the city, and the pedigrees of the O'Sullivan, O'Driscoll, MacCartys, O'Donovans, Daunts, Drews, and Haymans, and some idea may be formed of the comprehensive scale on which the compiler proceeded to perform her undertaking. Then there are the excellent illustrations, about thirty in number, commencing with Blarney Castle and ending with Innisharkin Abbey. As

regards the other work, the two large volumes containing the speeches and public letters of the famous Daniel O'Connell, called in Ireland "The Liberator," some little confusion of mind is created by the preface or "advertisement," as it has seemed good to use the latter term; but an impression is created to the effect that there is at least one more volume to come, which volume will be filled with letters and documents of a more private character. It is probable that when the whole number of volumes is accomplished as much will be known, or at any rate capable of being known, about O'Connell as the most patriotic Irishman or Irishwoman could desire. The time of publication was certainly well chosen; for recent events have caused, as it were, a revival of a name and reputation which, though they can never be altogether forgotten, had ceased to be very freshly remembered in England, however green may have been the memory of them in Ireland. It can hardly be necessary to hint that the speeches of O'Connell, more perhaps than those of any other memorable speaker, lose a great deal and gain nothing by being printed and read instead of thundered out and heard; imagination can but feebly supply the lack of bodily presence, gesture, and glorious voice. The letters, of course, suffer no such inevitable depreciation.

The lawyer, the legislator, and the technical student will, of course, go to original sources and exhaust voluminous treatises to gain such knowledge as they can to inform their minds; but the mere aspirant after a liberal education and general cultivation may perhaps become sufficiently familiar with a most important subject by paying great attention to what is written in the volume entitled *Introduction to the Study of International Law*, by Theodore D. Woolsey (Sampson Low and Co.). The work is of Transatlantic origin; its author was but lately president of Yale College; and it has reached a fourth edition, the first having been published in 1860. Consequently, there have been many corrections and additions, which are relegated to appendices at the end of the book, instead of being inserted, as would have been most convenient for the reader, in their natural place amongst the pages forming the main body of the work. But, as the author well observes, "stereotype plates put books in a straight-jacket which it is hard to throw off." Some question of international law is continually cropping up. For instance, one was raised by the late notorious and much-debated circular issued by our Admiralty; and on such occasions it is extremely convenient to have at hand a volume, like that under consideration, arranged in paragraphs and having an index, so as to be easy of reference. It must be confessed, however, that he who refers to the volume for the purpose of being satisfied how far and under what circumstances vessels may be considered as identical with territory may be pardoned if he should fail to obtain a perfectly clear and unwavering opinion as regards every aspect of the matter, though he may be enabled to settle to his heart's content the particular point raised by the Admiralty's circular. It may be thought, moreover, that there is a disappointing meagreness in dealing with the cases of the Trent and of the Alabama, and with other cases in which the United States were especially interested; but it must be remembered that the scope of the work necessitated brevity, and it should be added that the reader is told to what authorities he may go for further instruction. The third and last of the appendices ends with a note touching the capture, on Oct. 31, 1873, of the *Virginius* by a Spanish war-steamer on the high seas; and the rules of international law which are illustrated by the case are stated with accuracy, most probably, and certainly with great distinctness; but of the accuracy experts only are the proper judges.

The success of sermons preached in church is, to judge from the despondent tone of the preachers themselves, infinitesimal, and the wicked man would do well to try what effect will be produced by a course of *Sermons out of Church*, by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman" (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.). The "wicked man" is, of course, intended to embrace, or, to avoid equivocal terms, to comprise the wicked woman and wicked children, who may all find something to think about in the out-of-church sermons written by one whose place among moral teachers and popular writers of wholesome fiction is rather exalted than not. The sermons may not contain much that is new, but they contain a great deal that is true, and that does matter. They are but six in number. The first is a sort of protest against that spurious self-sacrifice in which some women and a few men, though not so many of either, perhaps, as our author would seem to imagine, take the morbid delight of a vainglorious fanatic insisting upon martyrdom; the second is, for the most part, an earnest condemnation of alcohol in any form but that of medicine; the third is a piece of advice to parents and guardians; and the remaining three offer some kind of counsel in a familiar, homely fashion. The sermons are, as might have been expected, better adapted for women or girls than for men or boys. The tone is so very womanly, even in the style of patronising and, as it were, fondling great Scriptural characters, speaking of "David—poor King David, who paid so dearly in sorrow for every sin he committed," as if the slayer of Goliath, the hero of a hundred fights, the mighty monarch, the inspired poet, the melodious minstrel, the ancestor of the Messiah, were a little boy who got into a scrape at school or a bound that got whipped for making a mistake. But tastes differ; and this tone is, no doubt, highly appreciated in many quarters, and, at any rate, it does not prevent the inculcation of good doctrine.

A suspicion of old lamps made to do duty for new is excited by the date of 1875 upon the titlepage of *The Borderlands of Insanity and other Allied Papers*, by Andrew Wynter, M.D. (Robert Hardwicke). At any rate, memory confidently declares that the contents of the volume, wholly or to a very great extent, have already appeared and been noticed some years ago; and there is nothing said about a new edition, so far as a tolerably strict search can discover. The information conveyed may be interesting enough, but it is calculated to make most people feel extremely uncomfortable, so slight does it appear to render the line of demarcation between the sane and the insane, and so likely is it to cause over-anxiety among the nervous and carelessness among the men of steel.

The Nottingham Town Council has decided to convert old Nottingham Castle into a fine-art museum, at a cost of £16,000, of which £10,000 has been subscribed.

Awards of medals for long service and good conduct have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to a considerable number of seamen; in one case—that of Andrew Murray, coxswain of the launch of the *Excellent*—the award took the form of a £10 gratuity.

A new hall in Ballater, Aberdeenshire, called the Albert Memorial Hall, dedicated to the memory of the late Prince Consort, was opened, last week, by the Marchioness of Huntly. The building includes accommodation for a post office, reading-room, billiard-room, and keeper's apartments on the ground floor, besides a spacious hall, with ante-room.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR HARRY MAINWARING, BART.

Sir Harry Mainwaring, Bart., of Over Peover, in the county of Chester, died on the 23rd ult. at Peover, near Knutsford. He was born Nov. 3, 1804, the eldest son of Sir Henry Mainwaring (who was created a baronet May 26, 1804), by Sophia, his wife, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, Bart., of Combermere Abbey, Cheshire, and sister of Stapleton, Viscount Combermere. Sir Harry was educated at Rugby, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was J.P. and D.L. for Cheshire, and Deputy-Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and succeeded his father in 1860. He married, Jan. 24, 1832, Emma, eldest daughter of the late Thomas William Tatton, Esq., of Withenshaw, Cheshire, and had four sons and four daughters. His eldest son and successor, now Sir Stapleton Thomas Mainwaring, Bart., was born Jan. 6, 1837, and married, 1867, Elizabeth, third daughter of Michael Kinneen, Esq., of Athenry, which lady died in 1871. Sir Harry's second daughter is Henrietta Elizabeth, wife of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., of Norton Priory.

SIR W. A. MUSGRAVE, BART.

The Rev. Sir William Augustus Musgrave, of Barnsley Park, Gloucestershire, tenth Baronet, of Hayton, M.A., Rector of Chinnor, Oxfordshire, died on the 30th ult., at his rectory, at a very advanced age. He was the second son of Sir James Musgrave, eighth Baronet, by Clarissa, his wife, daughter of Thomas Blackhall, Esq., of Great Hasely, Oxon; received his education at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated in 1813. At the death of his elder brother, Sir James Musgrave, Dec. 6, 1858, he succeeded to the barony of Nova Scotia, conferred, in 1638, on the gallant and distinguished Cavalier Edward Musgrave, of Hayton Castle. The Baronet whose decease we record was never married, and the baronetcy becomes dormant, if not extinct.

The deaths are also announced of Lady Musgrave, at Ardmore, in the county of Waterford, on the 23rd ult., aged eighty-five; of Lieutenant Alexander Innes, a Military Knight of Windsor, formerly of the 42nd Highlanders, a Peninsular and Waterloo veteran, at the age of eighty-three; of Robert Thomas St. Aubyn, second son of the late Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., of St. Michael's Mount, in his ninetieth year, at Bromley St. Leonard's, Middlesex; of Maria Jocelyn, last surviving daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Shaw, Bart., on the 29th ult.; and of Hugh Cumming, late Lieutenant 3rd P.W.D. Guards, another Peninsular officer, aged ninety-two.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated respectively July 3, 1873, and Aug. 5, 1875, of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, P.C., late of Addison-road, Kensington, who died on Aug. 22 last at Dover, have just been proved by Charles Lister Ryan and Major William Cavendish Bentinck Ryan, sons of the deceased, two of the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his daughters, Louisa and Mary Anna, absolute legacies of £250 each, and upon trust for each of them £7000, with benefit of survivorship; to his granddaughter, Louisa Mallet, and his grandson, Edward Henry Ryan, £2000 each; upon trust for his daughter-in-law, the widow of his late son Woolryche, £4000, so long as she shall remain unmarried, and on her death or marriage to his said son's children; to the National Portrait Gallery the portrait of Charles Babbage, by Lawrence; to his servant, £50; and the residue equally between his three sons.

The will, dated March 26, 1873, of Mr. William Crook, formerly of College-yard, Worcester, and late of the Great Western Railway Hotel, Paddington, who died at No. 38, York-street, Portman-square, on Aug. 30 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Alfred Ramsden Boulton and George Boulton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to the Hertford Infirmary, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Hertford, and the Worcester Infirmary, £200 each; to the Blind Asylum, St. John's-wood; the Cripples' Home, Marylebone-road; the Industrial School, Marylebone-road; the Female Orphan Asylum, Cheltenham; the Boys' Orphan Asylum, Cheltenham; Sutcliffe's School, Bath; the Royal United Hospital, Bath; and the Harrogate Hospital, £50 each.

The will, with two codicils, dated Feb. 18 and June 10, 1867, and Dec. 16, 1868, of Miss Sarah Godin, late of No. 185, Maida-vale, Edgware-road, who died on July 10 last, has been proved by Charles Riley and Charles Saxton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix bequeaths to the School for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Old Kent-road; the School for the Instruction of the Indigent Blind, St. George's Fields; the Surrey Dispensary, Dover-road; the Marylebone Almshouses, St. John's-wood; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the London Hospital, Whitechapel; and St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, £200 each, free of legacy duty; to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; St. John's Foundation School for the Education of the Sons of Poor Clergymen, St. John's-wood; the Christian Union Almshouses, John-street, Edgware-road, and the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, £100 each, also free of duty. There are many other legacies, and the residue of her property she leaves to her two executors, absolutely.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* says that on Thursday week a gentleman at East Drayton, about six miles from Retford, attained his eighty-sixth birthday. He invited three others, aged respectively eighty-five, eighty-four, and seventy-eight, all in good health.

It was decided, on Monday, to erect an aquarium and skating-rink at Yarmouth. A site has been granted by the Corporation, and to-day (Saturday) the first stone will be laid by Lord Suffield, one of the directors. The cost of the aquarium will be about £30,000.

Lord Shaftesbury had a meeting on Monday, in Glasgow, with the board of the National Bible Society of Scotland. The Rev. G. D. Cullen, one of the vice-presidents, occupied the chair, and the secretary (Rev. Dr. Gould), gave a brief account of the work of the society, and of the various ways in which they could co-operate with the British and Foreign Bible Society, of which the noble Earl is the president.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. E. STUDD, J. P. TAYLOR, and T. A. HIND.—Accept our best thanks for the Problems, which shall have early examination.
G. E. BAXTER.—Castling is not admissible in a Problem; besides, a three-mover ought not to commence with a check.
ETONIAN.—Mr. Harwitz is still alive.
PORS.—Quite correct.
C. E. R.—Accept our best thanks for the welcome budget of games.
R. E. G. and E. H.—White simply retakes the Queen with Pawn, which becomes a Knight and gives mate.
E. T.—Many thanks for the smart little game. Any further specimens you may have to spare will be most welcome.
W. L. C.—You may claim as many Queens as you can advance Pawns to the eighth square, irrespective of the pieces you have on the board.
J. J. THOMAS.—So long as he retains hold of the piece he can move it to any square he pleases, even though he has called check.
LORA.—Your first move of R to K 7th stalemates Black.
BONS DRU.—Look at the position again. Your last move of Q to K 5th (ch) does not give mate.
R. D. T.—Your proposed solution of No. 1648 will not do. The move of 2. B to K 4th (ch) allows Black to move the King or take the Knight. The other solution is correct.
W. P. WELCH.—Problem No. 1649 cannot be solved by 1. B to R 2nd. You overlook, apparently, that Black can move his King to Q 5th, in reply, and then take the Pawn.
BRAHMIN.—You are in error. If Black, in reply to 1. B to Kt 6th, play K takes Kt, White mates by R to B 4th; and if he play K to Q 5th, by Q takes Q.
THE WHITE HART.—How do you propose to mate if White play 1. K to B 5th?
J. B. W.—We know nothing of double chess, and are not aware that any book has been written on the subject.
T. BAILEY.—If K takes R White plays 14. B to Kt 5th (ch). In answer to which Black's only move to save his Queen is K to Kt 2nd, whereupon White wins both Rooks by 15. B to R 6th (ch), 16. Q to Kt 6th (ch), and 17. Q to Kt 7th (ch). Q. E. D.
PROBLEM No. 1648.—Additional correct solutions received from Etonian, H. A. N. Lotta, G. E. Baxter, A. Freeman, H. W. Oxford, Antastrophe, The White Hart, W. Field, B. B. and B. H. L. L., R. Thilthorpe.
PROBLEM No. 1649.—Correct solutions received from G. E. Baxter, H. A. N. Etonian, W. Field, Wes. Lawn, H. Schleusner, N. B. S., W. H. Carlyon, J. Sowden, East Marden, W. P. Payne, Thorpe, J. G. C., A. W. Lotta, R. J. G., Pagoda, Miss Jane D., J. T. C., A. Freeman, G. H. V., G. H. Gwyn, B. B. and B. H. Emile, F. C. Hanover, G. S. Seymour, T. Swannmore, School, Borsco, R. W. S., J. Layton, Peter, F. A. S., W. P., J. J. G., Littlemore, A. W. P., J. Pullan.

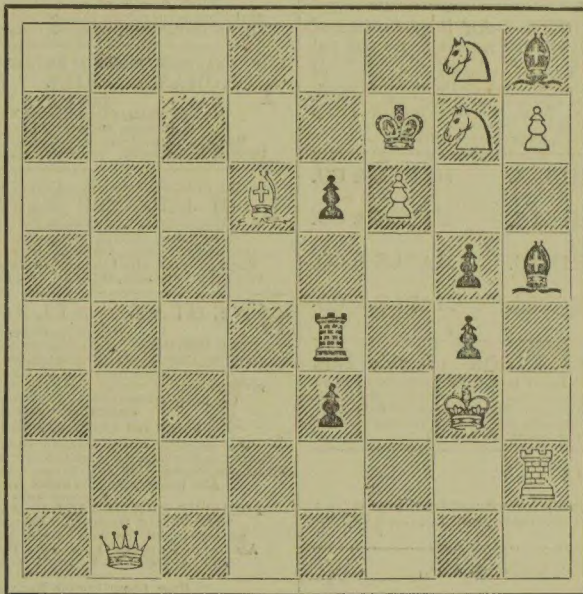
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1649.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q sq	K to B 5th*	3. Kt mates.	
2. Q takes Q P (ch)	K takes Q		
*1.	P to B 5th	3. B mates.	
2. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to Q 3rd		

PROBLEM No. 1651.

By Mr. G. J. SLATER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT CLIFTON.

The following little 'Game' occurred in the second match just played at Clifton between Mr. Thorold and Mr. MURCHIN.—(Allegier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K R 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	10. B to Q 3rd	Kt takes B
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Kt 4th	11. Castles	Q takes R P
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	12. R takes Kt (ch)	K to K sq
5. Kt to Kt 5th		13. P takes P	B to Q 3rd
Some what hazardous in a match game, as it involves the sacrifice of a piece.		14. R to K 4th (ch)	K to Q sq
6. P to K R 3rd		15. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K Kt 6th
6. Kt takes K B P	K takes Kt	16. Kt to K 5th	
7. P to Q 4th			
This move is, we believe, the invention of Mr. Thorold, who considers it to be superior to the customary continuation of 7. B to Q 4th (ch). We have not given it sufficient examination to be able to express any opinion as to its real merits, but it certainly presents many suggestive features.		17. Q to K 2nd	R to K B sq
8. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	18. Kt to K 2nd	B to K B 4th
Apparently his most promising reply.		19. R to K 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
8. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	20. B takes B (ch),	
		and Black resigned.	

COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

Played between the Rev. W. WAYTE and Mr. B. W. FISHER in the Challenge Cup Tourney at the late meeting of the Counties Chess Association. (French Game.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	21. K to B 2nd	R to K sq
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	22. K R to K sq	K to B sq
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	23. R to K 2nd	B to K Kt 5th
Unquestionably Black's best reply.		24. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
4. P takes P	P takes P	25. Kt to K 5th	R to Q 7th (ch)
5. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	26. K to K sq	R to K 7th (ch)
6. B to Q 3rd	P to K B 3rd	27. K to B sq	R to K 5th
7. Castles	Kt to Q B 3rd	28. Kt takes Q B P	B to K 7th (ch)
8. Kt to K 2nd	B to K Kt 5th	29. K to B 2nd	P to Q R 3rd
9. Kt to Kt 3rd	R to K sq	30. R to K sq	B to Kt 4th
10. B to K 3rd	Kt to K 5th	31. Kt to Kt 4th	R takes R
11. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 5th	32. K takes R	B to B 5th
12. Q to Q Kt 3rd		33. K to B 2nd	K to Q 2nd
At first sight 12. R to K sq looks more promising; but it is really not so good as the move in the text—e.g.:		34. K to K 3rd	P to K R 4th
12. R to K sq	Kt to Kt 4th	35. K to B 4th	P to Kt 4th (ch)
13. B takes K	R takes R (ch)	36. K to B 3rd	P to K B 4th
14. Q takes R	P takes B,	37. P to Q R 3rd	K to B 4th
and Black's game is preferable.		38. Kt to B 2nd	P to Kt 5th (ch)
12. R P takes B	K B takes Kt	39. K to K 3rd	B to B 8th
14. P takes Kt	Kt takes Kt P	40. Kt to K sq	B to B 5th
15. Q takes Q Kt P	R takes B	41. Kt to Q 3rd	P to B 3rd
He might also have played 15. R to Q Kt sq, followed by 16. R to Q Kt 3rd.		42. Kt to Kt 2nd	B to Kt 6th
16. Q to R 6th	P to Q B 3rd	43. P to Q 3rd	K to K 3rd
17. P to Q Kt 4th		44. P to Q B 4th	P takes P (ch)
He has, apparently, no better resource to avoid the fatal effects of B to Q B sq		45. Kt takes P	B takes Kt (ch)
17. B to Q B sq		46. K takes B	K to Q 3rd
18. Q takes Kt	Q takes Q	47. P to Q 5th	P to K B 4th
19. P takes Q	R takes B	48. K to Q 4th	P to B 5th
20. Q R to B sq	B to K 3rd	49. P takes P	P to R 5th

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE BEDFORD CHESS CLUB.—The third contest for the chess trophy presented by Lord Lyttelton and the Working-Men's Club and Institute Union took place recently, and was again won by the Bedford Chess Club, of Spital-square, who were represented by their secretary, Mr. R. Thilthorpe. Mr. Barber played for the South London Club. At the annual distribution of prizes, which took place on the 22nd ult., under the presidency of Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., the trophy for chess was awarded to the Bedford Club.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Among the chief events which have recently taken place are the following:—

The first company of the 36th Middlesex held their annual prize meeting at Wormwood-scrubs. The following were the winners:—Champion badge, Corporal Heath. Ladies' challenge cup, £2 5s. 6d. and cup, Private Wright; £1 10s. 4d., Lieutenant Tatham; 15s. 2d., Private Pavey. Prize Fund: First series, £4 4s., Private Jefferson; £3, Corporal Heath; £2 10s., Private Pavey; £2 2s., Corporal Miller; £2, Sergeant Holley; £1 10s., Captain Vickerman; £1 1s. each, Lieutenant Tatham, Private Watson, Private Campbell; 15s., Private Bennett. Second series, £1 each, Privates Wright and Kelley; 17s. 6d., Private Robertson; 15s., Private Millard; 12s. 6d., Sergeant Drew. The prizes for highest aggregate scores were taken by Corporal Heath and Private Pavey; and a consolation prize was won by Colour-Sergeant Lloyd.—The second company competed for their annual prizes with the following results:—£3, Sergeant Rowland; £2 10s., Private Abrahams; £2, Sergeant Gomme; £1 15s., Sergeant Horne; £1 10s., Sergeant Belcher; £1 5s., Private Coston; £1 2s. 6d., Sergeant Lodge; £1, Private Bayford. A cup was won by Sergeant Horne.

Six men belonging to the 49th Middlesex were summoned, last Saturday, before the Bow-street magistrate for neglecting to attend any drills during the past year. Three were ordered to pay a fine of 10s. each, the summons against one was withdrawn, against another dismissed, and against the sixth man adjourned twenty-eight days.

The 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal) Artillery, which won the first prize for repository drill at the recent Shoeburyness meeting, was challenged to a similar trial on Saturday by the 3rd Middlesex (London) Artillery at Woolwich. The challengers were defeated, the work of both detachments being pronounced remarkably good.

The annual prize-meeting of the 3rd Somerset took place at Taunton. The principal winners were Messrs. E. Hare, W. Lyne, C. Bartlett, and Jennings.

A match between teams of ten men from Monmouth and the same number from Coleford resulted in a victory for the former, they scoring 291 against 283 by the Coleford men.

In the twelfth annual meeting of the Ross-shire Association the following are the principal winners:—First series: Private M'Lean, Corporal I. M'Lean, Sergeant C. Cameron, Captain G. M'Lennan, and Captain Smith, 24 points each; Private Kelman, Private R. Mackenzie, Corporal Chisholm, Sergeant K. Mackenzie, and Private Gallant, 23 points each. The volley-firing competition was won by the fourth company. The first prize in the officer's series was won by Captain Cash. In the all-comers' series the principal prize-takers were Private Kelman, Captain Cash, Sergeant Mackenzie, Private A. Innes, and Lieutenant M'Lean, 26 points each; Private J. Munro, Sergeant C. Cameron, Private Shivas, Sergeant W. Stewart, and Colour-Sergeant D. M. Millan, 25 points each.

The annual competition between the officers of the 1st and 2nd Worcestershire Battalions, for possession of the challenge shield, took place at Hartlebury. The 2nd Battalion won the shield by one point, and their highest scorer, Surgeon Grewcock, who made 62 points, will hold it till the next competition. The highest score made by the 2nd Battalion was 71, which was achieved by Lieutenant Goodwin, who was thereby the winner of a prize of £5. The following were the respective scores:—2nd Battalion, 554 points; 1st Battalion, 553 points.

Last Saturday, at the Shirehall, Worcester, Lord Lyttelton, president of the Worcester County Association, presented the prizes won at the late meeting at Hartlebury. The total value of the prizes was about £140. A numerous company was present, and the winners of the principal events were greeted with loud applause.

The annual prize-meeting of the 3rd Glamorgan was concluded on the Pen-y-graig Ranges. First series: £4, Sergeant D. Evans; £2 10s. each, Corporals Howells and J. M. James. Second series: £4, Corporal J. Davies; £3, Sergeant D. Evans; £2, Private T. H. Thomas.

At the New Ferry Range the 4th Cheshire brought their competition for the Mayer cup to a close. The winner was Private J. F. Dean, with a splendid total of 148 points. The second and third prizes were won by Private G. Pink and Corporal G. Ferguson, with 138 points each.

At the annual prize-meeting of the Lynn detachment, 3rd Norfolk, Sergeant Flint was first, winning the challenge tankard and £3 10s. 6d.; Corporal Flanders was second, winning the challenge cup and £2 10s.

At the Ilam Hall range a match was fired between teams of ten men from the 8th and 21st Derbyshire. The 21st were victorious, scoring 376 points against 368 of their opponents.

In the final competition of the season for the Altcar Morning challenge cup, the winner was Lieutenant Raynes, 1st Lancashire.

The principal winners at the prize meeting of the 7th Durham were as follow:—Members' plate and £2 were won by Private Elliott; £1 10s., by Sergeant W. J. Flack; £1, by Sergeant G. W. Flack. The ladies' challenge plate and £2, by Private R. Grey; £1 10s., by Bugler Herbert; £1, by Private E. Elliot. Major Monk's cup and £1, by Bugler Herbert; £1, by Corporal Vasey. Corporation Plate and £2, by Sergeant W. J. Flack; £1 10s., by Private Elliott; £1, by Corporal Smith. Recruits' prize, £1, Private Savage. Drill prizes: £2, by Sergeant W. J. Flack; £1 10s., by Private Elliott and Sergeant F. Laidler.

The challenge medal of the second company 3rd Edinburgh was won by Lieutenant Thompson. The challenge medal of the tenth company Q.E.R.V.D. was won by Sergeant Anderson.

The 31st Lanark competed for a cup, presented by Mr. James Reid; and, after an interesting match, Captain Purdie, of the F company, won it.

A match, eight men a side, between the D company 19th Lanark and the 4th Lanark was decided in favour of the latter, who scored 326 against 283 by their opponents in five shots each at 200 and 500 yards, Wimbledon, 1873, targets.

The annual prize-meeting of the Sutherland association was held at the Dunrobin range. The following was the result of the principal competitions:—The Prince of Wales's cup: Sergeant Marshall; £5, Private J. Matheson; £2, Sergeant Mackay; £1, Lieutenant Mackenzie. Duchess of Sutherland's prize: Cup, Corporal J. Morrison; £4, Private Matheson. The Skibo prize: £5, Lieutenant Box; £4, Corporal Weir; £3, Private R. Ross; £2, Sergeant Taggart; £1, Private W. Mackay. The last day of the meeting was devoted to a review of the various corps in the county by the Duke of Sutherland and the presentation of prizes to the successful competitors by the Duchess. After the presentation the Duke entertained the volunteers at dinner.

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ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE, made of Selected and Elastic Staple Wools, in the required and fashionable colours. No article woven for Ladies' Dresses equals this in general utility. It makes a warm garment without being heavy, and can be relied upon for durability. It does not soiled, and can be washed as a piece of flannel or brushed as a piece of cloth. Price in 11½d., 2s. 9d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. per yard. It is most serviceable for children, for whom a lower quality, also all wool, is made in Navy Blue only, at 1s. 6d. per yard. Books of Patterns will be sent on application to SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN, Devonshire Serge Factory, Plymouth. This Establishment is situated in the firm being well known in the West of England.—N.B. Good wear is positively guaranteed. The Navy Blue is indigo dye, sea-water will not hurt it. It is the best material made for Yachting and Seaside wear; it is woven also in light-weighted yarns for summer wear. The Royal Devon Serge is specially woven for Gentlemen's Coats and for Boys' hard wear. Price, 6s. 4d., from 4s. 9d. per yard. Any length of either quality can be had, and carriage is paid by the Factors either to London or Bristol.

SWANBILL CORSET (Registered). "There is now to be had at Mrs. Addley Bourne's the well-known Swanbill Corset, especially designed for wearing under the corset bodice; and well suited for stout figures. It has a busk longer than that of the ordinary corset; the shape is indicated by the name. It is most effective in reducing the figure and keeping the form flat, so as to enable ladies to wear the fashionable tullements of the day."—Myra's Journal, June. Send size of waist with P.O. order for 14s. 6d. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

"WEAR-RESISTING" FABRICS. SAMUEL BROTHERS are the sole proprietors of these Novel Materials.—60, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

"WEAR-RESISTING" FABRICS for BOYS.—Suits for a Boy 4 feet in height—C Class, 25s.; D Class, 30s. 6d. SAMUEL BROTHERS, Sydenham House, 60, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS, for use before and after Accouchement. Instructions for measurement and prices on application to POPE and PLANT, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

CHANGEMENT DE CHAPEAUX. There is a great change this season in the form of Ladies' Hats. Black and White Felt, avec la toumure gracieuse, ornemented and trimmed with velvet and feathers, are acknowledged to be la mode Parisienne. Messrs. JAY'S Millinery-Booms are replete with these Autumn Novelties.

AUTUMN COSTUMES in SILK and VELVET.—Messrs. JAY beg to assure their customers that they have never been better supplied with Autumn Novelties. The Costumes from Worth, Pingat, and Harteunier are unrivalled in style, fit, and originality of design. The French Models have been copied, and will be sold at a large discount from the cost price. JAY'S.

NOVELTIES of the SEASON.—Rich and Elegant Mantles for the Promenade—embossed Velvet, mixed with Poul de Soie, trimmed with Fur, Feathers, and Chenille. "The most charming Novelties of the Season." JAY'S.

GREY WOOLLEN COSTUMES and BLACK NET DRESSES.—These are in one department at Messrs. JAY'S, and the novelties in Grey Woollen Costumes and Black Net Dresses from Paris are this season elegant in an unprecedented degree. Une Superintendante Française. JAY'S.

PALETOT FRANCAIS. A New Style of OUTDOOR COSTUME for LADIES, made of Matalassé Cloth, to suit all weather. Some are braided, some are trimmed with velvet, some are trimmed with fur, and some are perfectly plain. All have loose-fitting fronts and semi-fitting backs, and the shapes are quite new. These Paletots are remarkably well designed, and are easily adjusted to the wearer. JAY'S.

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BONNET'S Celebrated BLACK SILKS. These Lyons Silks are at the lowest prices ever known. Having purchased very largely, in view of a great demand for these celebrated goods, I shall offer them at the following low prices—3s. 11½d., 4s. 11½d., and 5s. 11½d. per yard. Patterns free.—CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill.

EXTRAORDINARY PURCHASE of THICK BLACK LYONS GROS GRAIN SILKS, at 2s. 11½d. and 3s. 11½d. per yard. Very handsome, and will wear fairly well. Patterns free.—CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill.

1s. 11½d.—JAPANESE SILKS. Japanese Silks, 1s. 11½d. per yard. Japanese Silks, best quality made, 1s. 11½d. per yard. Japanese Silks, 100 colourings, 1s. 11½d. per yard. Japanese Silks, for Fêtes, &c. Patterns free.—CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill.

BLACK and COLOURED LYONS SILK DRESS VELVETS.—I have purchased a most important lot of the new choice colourings; each piece contains a full dress length of from 16 to 20 yards; but any length will be cut at 2s. 6d. per yard, 19 in. wide. Black Lyons Silk Dress Velvets, 2s. 11½d. to 16s. 11½d. per yard. Patterns free.—CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill.

H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE VELVETEENS. "The New Patent Silk Finish" (as supplied by me to H. R. H. the Princess Louis of Hesse). Produced with extraordinary care; more fashionable than ever this season, and are scarcely discernible from silk velvet. Colours, 2s. 11½d. and 3s. 11½d.; Black, 2s. 11½d. to 6s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.—CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill.

FRENCH MERINOS.—Always in fashion. Forms a dress unrivalled of its kind. These Merinos possess a beautiful Cashmere finish, produced by a new patented process, which renders them superior to the ordinary makes. Finest quality manufactured, 2s. 11½d. per yard, 45 in. wide. French Merinos, second quality, 2s. 11½d. wide, 1s. 11½d. per yard. Patterns free.—CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill.

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WOOLLEN NATTE.—German Weavers are extremely clever in producing fancy fabrics, and this special one under review is a splendid illustration of foreign workmanship. It is light and warm, two excellent qualities when combined for a winter dress. It is moderate in price, only 1s. 11½d. per yard, 27 inches wide. Patterns free.—CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

NEW AUTUMN DRESS MATERIALS. At One Shilling per yard. I have some really wonderful goods, patterns of which are all now ready to be forwarded immediately on receipt of order. Where all are both good and pretty it would be invidious to make any special selection, but the Matelassé Serges and Checked Bege are especially recommended. Patterns free.—CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

AUTUMN and WINTER DRESSES, at Wholesale Prices. Ladies about to purchase the above for the coming season will find it a great saving to write for patterns of the New Fancy Double Cashmere, at 1s. 6d. per yard; retail price, 2s. 6d. Also the New Siena Cashmere, 45 in. wide, at 4s. 6d. per yard; retail price, 6s. 11d. GEORGE HENRY LEE and COMPANY, 124, Cheapside, London.

DRY FEET. LADIES are respectfully invited to inspect our various descriptions of CORK and CLUMP SOLED BOOTS, from 21s. to 27s. Catalogues post-free. THOMAS D. MARSHALL and BUNT, 192, Oxford-street, London.

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COLD CREAM OF ROSES.—PIESSE and LUBIN prepare this exquisite Cosmetic with the greatest care, fresh daily, in Jars, 1s. also in glass-stoppered Jars for Exportation, at 2s.—Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

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